The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.--NO. 37. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 20, 1872.

THE MOUNTAIN WELL.

How still it is! nought moves or stirs,
  Afar below, the lake of blue,
With purple islands dark with firs,
  Gleams smooth as grass and dim as dew;
And mountain, isle, and woodland rest
  Within the mirror of its breast.

All motionless on yonder stone
  The white grouse crouches in the light;
On high among the crags, alone,
  The eagle sheathes his piercing sight,
Clasping the peak amid the heat,
  His shadow black'ning at his feet.

No living thing, that flies or creeps
  Comes near the well this noontide hour;
The sunlight scorches crags and steeps,
  The heather shrinks its purple flower;
The wild brook glisters in its bed,
  Silent and faded to a thread.

But when the sun is in the west,
  And sheds soft crimson o'er the place,
The gray-hen creeping from her nest,
  Leaving her dull brown eggs a space,
Comes hither, pausing on the brink
  With quick sharp eyes, and stoops to drink.

Or from the stones the foumart slim
  Doth hither steal at eve, to cool
His bloody mouth; or on the brim
  The blue hare shadow'd in the pool
Sits up erect, or through the rocks
  Springs, at the coming of the fox.

How many a strange and gentle thing
  Hath seen its face reflected here!
How oft at gloaming hath the spring
  Mirror'd the moist eyes of the deer,
While glen and corry, peak and height,
  Were redd'ning in the rosy light!

Here stain'd with blood and foaming lept,
  The stag of ten hath paused for breath,
His blood in the sad pool hath drept
  Dark drop by drop, before his death,
While he was watched, with looks of woe,
  The hunter toiling from below.

How sweet it lies! how dark and cool!
  Still shaded by the crag on high,
A tiny place, a shallow pool,
  Yet with its own dark depth of sky—
Renewed for ever with no will
  By the soft trickling of the hill.

All through the dim and dewy night
  It gathers coolness drop by drop,
While in the moon the crags gleam white,
  And on the silent mountain top
The evening star of liquid dew
  Gleams like a diamond in the blue.

A never-empty hand, a dim
  Dark eye for dews of love to fill,
A constant cup full to the brim,
  Art thou, O fount upon the hill,
I stoop and kiss thy lips; and so,
  Refresh'd, I bless thee as I go.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

PATTY DREE, SCHOOLMARM.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

Patty stood on the platform at the depot, he solitary passenger dropped from the cars s they went rattling by; nobody came to eet her. School director Penny was takg a quiet game of eucher at Wilson's loon; Whapsy was "'tendin' a burryen," r he was also Coroner and undertaker, d Sharp was dead drunk at his office in e village. It was a sultry September ternoon, toward the commencement of e autumn term; and the young teacher ndowed with a second-grade certificate, and good degree of pluck, had traveled 140 iles to her destination. The yellow dust y on the unplanked sidewalk, like a sift of Indian meal, and the parched leaves threw eir skeleton shadows over it, hopeless of oisture: the very air seemed to come in alpitating gasps over the inhospitable lookg brown hills and a wretched sense of intivity pervaded, benumbing to soul and ody.

Patty roused herself from its influence. s there no conveyance into the village?" ieried she of the lantern-jawed man, who ood watching her small trunk with an air appropriation.

"Oh, yes'm—a buss." The instincts of oprietorship in this ark of refuge a woke his soul at once. "Here, you heft up is yere trunk; now, get to Bunkum and l'em the new schoolmarm's come." This s addressed to an overgrown boy, whose st-covered feet suggested buckskin boots. "Yet bet, I ain't goin' there," was the inint rejoinder, accompanied with a twirl of s thumb to his nose.

Jehu looked at Patty, and said, with a uckle; "He's one of your scholars His ks raises garden sass for the hull neighrhood, an' he peddles it raound."

Patty smiled. She began to think sass s cheap in Blue nose Canon. But she felt e crying.

'Lots more out o' the same bale," said e driver, encouraged to loquacity by the iler "You'll be a chipperer schoolmarm an we've had yet, ef you ken git along th them young varmints. We've tried n, an' we've tried gals—married women ' old maids But they hain't none on 'em nquered, specially the boys. They're a werin' set; and the gals ain't much better. you've ever broke a colt, you'll know how s yourself."

A faint little "Ah, indeed!" checked ther remark. The coach, a sepulchralking concern, driven at a hearse-like e and smelling like a coffin—contained side herself two other passengers. One them volunteered the observation the is here team was fetched across the ines in '49, and was just as good as new ." The other she mentally characterized one word, "Pike," as the driver, shutg the door, to keep out the stifling dust, d: "Them's the storekeeper an' the ditchperintendent. Gents, make your manners the lady."

'Pleasant day, miss," ventured Pike.

'Warm, tho," the storekeeper supplented.

'Going to the hotel?" queried the first.

'Wilson's is the best," chimed in the er.

'leas at Wilson's, and—and bugs." Pike ught this out with a triumphant intonan which made the vexed little teacher wl all over, and convinced her he had an erest in the opposition hotel.

'That's nothin'," said Cheep, the storeper; "have 'em at the Doctor's, too, an' 'll allow she's a housekeeper."

An animated discussion ensued between two regarding the Doctor's wife to which ty listened in silence.

'he hotel was soon reached. It was a gy monstrosity, which, for economy's e, had been whitewashed at an earlier , and now was shedding its skin in crisp e flakes, which falling, left bare here there, and exposed a sick looking front, gestive of an eruptive disease. Over doorway hung a tattered wreath, which been used as a decoration during the ceding Christmas; but which now ught the unpleasant idea to Patty of the days having scabbed over, the dry circlet ig saved to vaccinate the next season of ivity. The windows were occupied by nen and children, attracted by the val of the "forty-niner"—the name bewed by its proud owner upon the 'buss painted in glaring letters upon its sides group of men, with hands in their kets, lounged around the entrance, with air of nothing-to-do-ness not at all calated to impress a stranger with the adtages of Blue-nose Canon as a place of iness. Patty had the satisfaction of ring Cheep inform one of them that u'd find that 'un a stuck-upper; see if don't."

Turned up her nose at both of us," ed Pike.

There ain't much of it to turn up," said Ludlow—a six-foot loafer, lounging out he hotel bar room, and joining the ip.

ow hot, and irritated, and uncomfortable ty felt. Outwardly she was serene, as landlord—a one-eyed man, with a bald l and salmon-colored whiskers—advanto meet her, and with a crushing grasp, ok her little hand till it ached; and, with eye to the main chance, gushed over a boisterous "You'uns is welcome; hope 're pert and hearty, marm."

shering her up a long flight of stairs at head of which stood a dingy table filled candlesticks, yet smirched with the ering tallow of the preceding evening said, with an enegetic glee, quite in rast with the lassitude of the loungers w stairs: "Hed a party last night, an' boys ain't got all cleaned up yit. It was ister, you bet—sheet an' pillow-case. n't never 'tend one of 'em did yer? Kinder din'-sheety they are; but lots of fun. e's the parlor. Second or third floor miss?"

Either," replied Patty. "I am particular it the room being airy and clean only."

As if they weren't *all* that, in *my* house," rved he, with stunning emphasis on the onal pronoun.

was a very small room at the end of a entry on the second floor, permeated dining-room smells, the predominating at present being that of codfish balls. y distinctly heard the sizzle of their fry- "I never can endure this," thought she; l that man with one eye is dreadful. xpression is diabolical. But, oh dear! nder where we ''uns' will find water in inland Saharah?" She looked round for a pull. That convenience was lacking; a small hand-bell stood on the table, h served for wash-stand, also. Patty it repeatedly, before a twelve-year old announced himself by opening the door, out knocking. Momentary astonisht at the intrusion gave way to indignaas he said:

ook-a-here, stranger! don't you be n' that bell fur me all the time. I ken ell you, it won't fetch me. I don't git salary here to come at every body's an' call."

Where is the bath-house?" peremptorily nded Patty.

lain't gone none. There's foot tubs, an' bowls, an' pitcher o' water. The tank's down to the foot o' them stairs, an' e welcome to help yourself. Towels is d at 4 p. m: there's yourn a hangin' on hook." And the imp shut the door and down stairs whistling—

"Not for Joseph if he knows it—
  Not for Jo!"

"Of all the impudence I ever heard!" soliloquized Patty. "That little wretch must belong to the sass-peddling family. Wonder how many more of them there are? Well, I *must* succeed here; and 'conquering those varmints' will be a tall feather in my cap. Besides, the excitement of the conflict will be worth something. And then—there's mother. A State certificate and the prospective principalship of a good city school will make her so comfortable—dear, darling mother! I wonder what she is doing now?" and Patty took from her bosom a little golden locket, and gazed at and kissed *mother's* image, with a sigh of regret and remembrance.

Before she had completed her toilet, the Doctor's wife was announced; and "just let me come right up where you are," was followed by her unceremonious entry into the chamber. The young girl blushed with vexation; this intrusion upon her personal reticence, Patty felt to be ill-bred and presuming; and she encountered the keen and inquisitive glance of Mrs. Randall with a dignity bordering on *hauteur*. The little woman was not at all confused by it.

"Rayther taken back, are you, Sister Dree, by not bein' quite ready to see me? But it's no matter. You needn't apologize. I don't mind—just go on with your dressin,' and I will look over these things in your trunk. We haven't had the fall fashions up here yet, and it will be quite a treat."

Patty regarded her with open-eyed astonishment, as she deliberately proceeded to unfold her best dress, carefully laid on the top of those more worn.

"Now that's right pretty," said she shaking it out. "Ruffles seem to be going out—I see you have got this made with folds. The material nice, too. How much was it a yard? More'n four bits, I reckon. 'Tain't much worth while to bring good clothes up here this time o' year, when the dust is so deep. Who made it for you? We haven't got a first-class dress maker here; and she'll be glad of the chance to see your things. If I may be so bold, what do they charge for such a dress in 'Frisco?"

The voluble visitor took breath, waiting a reply to her questions, meanwhile running her hand down to the bottom of the trunk, and bringing up a photograph in a morocco case. "Ah! who is here? Have we a beau down to the bay?" she playfully said, with a sinister wink of her wicked gray eyes, proceeding to unclasp the case.

Patty sprang, and snatched it from her. "Pardon me, madam! You take liberties."

Fatal error! The poor child did not know that to avoid the odium of "stuck up," she must lay bare to prying eyes the whole of her worldly effects. She did not know that she would be "talked about," if she was supposed to even have the likeness of a young man who was not an acknowledged lover. And of course it was her beau," said Mrs. Randall, expiating on the indignity of having been requested to wait in the parlor till the minx had finished dressing, when she would be ready to receive calls.

"Such hoity-toity high and mightiness from a schoo marm!" said exasperated Mrs. Randall, relating the incidents of her visit at the sewing-circle, that evening.

"She'll be clearly unpopular—that's what she will," chimed in Sister Silverthorn.

"I hear she's been tuk to Driscol's to board—a great come down for Mrs. Driscol, for she's one of your high-flyers, too."

"I am just dying see to that organdy," said Mrs Newton—the acknowledged leader of fashion in the village—"for I want patterns; and I'm bound to see how her dresses are trimmed."

"She hasn't got many, I can tell you, then," retorted Sister Randall with a sneer.

The entrance of Mrs. Driscol prevented further remark, for she was one of the women whose presence repressed gossip, and whose subjects of conversation never degenerated into ungenerous personalities.

Perhaps some excuse was to be made for Mrs. Randall, in the fact that she was an early Californian. There is an assumption about certain of this class which is simply ridiculous. They appropriate whole towns as family lots, because in early times they were the first-comers. They pry into the history of each subsequent arrival with the pertinacity of relationship, and with not a tithe of the forbearance exercised toward those of kindred blood. They remember with accuracy the time that Mrs. Crœsus, now rolling in money, took in washing. They were intimately acquainted with the Honorable Member of the Legislature from "our county" when he was unblessed with a second shirt. They can give the record of families who came over the plains, or across the Isthmus, in '49, now affluent, who had then precious little to do with. They will regale you with experience of their own, incident to all pioneer civilization, with the relish and gusto of individual appropriativeness of all the hardships encountered on the Pacific slope—that being the wholesale term for every little mining-town in the country. The Pacific slope is hurled at every stranger who comes, as if it was a chunk of solid gold. All its fruits are apples from the garden of Hesperides. Its honey is sweeter than that of Mount Hybla. The native wines of the Pacific slope, sir, are fit fermentations for the gods; and its grain crops will store the granaries of the world. The crystals of California outvie in splendor the diamonds of Golconda, and the bark of the Big Trees has been heard all over creation. The golden waters of Shiloah's river are not to be compared to the muddy depths of the Sacramento, and the "narrow" gauge leading to the pearl gates of the Eternal City is a mere myth to the wonderful realities of the iron highway terminating on the Pacific slope. "Let me tell you, sir," Mrs. Silverthorn's husband was wont to say, "that God put the finishin' touch on this yere great plan o' creation of His'n when He made Californy. Ef ever you're favored to git to Yose-*mite* and the Geysers, you'll find the stupendiousness of the fust only equaled by the brileanest of t'other. We don't lack for nothin', 'though it's calamus-root; an', as for fire, why, we've Phœnixed-out o' three o' them an' made lye o' the ashes. Tell yer, stranger, this yere's a great country."

There is another class, not simply dealing in laughable rhodomontade, but given to the drearier and darker task of resuscitating from the buried past errors which have been amended, sins which have been repented of. They will hoard up secrets and spring them at inopportune season upon those who have, in all sincerity, long since eschewed the short-comings of those lawless days. They will hunt peccadillos indulged in quite at variance with the staid respectability of husbands and fathers of families. They will hunt up preposterous accusations, and poison with wicked menace those who have well-nigh lived down the results of some sudden temptation. If success has crowned hard years of toil and struggle, they are ungenerous in their memory of the parsimony which poverty compelled, and sneer at the exhibition of refined tastes and higher culture, either ignorant or forgetful of the fact that it is impossible to indulge esthetic longings in the midst of scant pecuniary resources; and so Mrs Randall, feeling herself snubbed by Miss Patty Dree, was hard on the young teacher. A touch of gall was added to her bitterness, also from the fact that she had—after many years of small speculations and rigid stinginess—with a fatal blunder worthy of a man, invested her savings in wild cat stocks, and lost; since when she seemed harder and sharper than ever.

The sewing-circle had been vapid of late; but this evening Patty's ears must have burned, if she had not, in happy unconsciousness, been resting her weariness in Mrs. Driscol's neat, little spare room, where, between the lavenderscented sheets, she reposed—a perfect picture, with her pretty, plump arms and swelling bosom half hidden by the aburn hair tressed over them, and her eyes closed in serene sleep; a healthy and lovely image of rest.

Doctor Randall—whose specialty was kindness to strangers, kept in perpetual check, however, by the old woman, as he irreverently called his wife—stopped on his way down town, a few mornings after, to leave the school-house key with Miss Dree, in order that she might make some re-arrangement in chairs and benches, preparatory to it opening, taking occasion to present a few luscious pears and a pretty bouquet, which Patty received with smiles and blushes.

"I don't know how you will succeed," he said. "There has always been trouble in our district. The boys, especially, are unruly. I am not on the committee this year, but shall be glad to offer you assistance. My library is quite at your disposal." Said library consisted of a dictionary, two cook books, some Methodist hymn books and several bound volumes of "The Ladies' Repository."

"Has the school a library?" questioned Patty, at the same time thanking him cordially.

Whasby was announced before Doctor Randall answered. "How do, Doc? How air you, Miss Dree?—queer name that of yourn. Reckon you'll change it one o' these days. Our teachers most always gits married. I told Sharp he oughter a-gone and met you. But Sharp ain't strong; he was a lying down; a sun stroke or sutin'—least ways he warn't very well. I hain't fetched no flowers, like them things. But here's somethin' 'll come handy," and he handed her a bundle of thin *maztanita* branches, knotty and uneven. "You'd better put one o' them in soak for Hazen Sims. He's the worst boy in this town; you can't manage him nohow. Why the last teacher we had licked him about every day."

"The unfeeling brute!" said Patty, with kindling eye and flushed cheeks. "Keep your switches, Mr. Whaspy. *I* shall never use them on one of the children."

Whaspy burst into a coarse laugh.

"That's a good one," said he. Children! why, Hazen Sims and a half a dozen more o' them boys is a' most grown men."

"Then certainly I should not attempt to whip him."

"Well, not exactly, mebbe; but jist crack their knuckles, or hit'em a rap on the ears."

Patty, utterly disgusted, and wondering whether the other directors were as illiterate and unfeeling, was about asking to be excused when a bang at the door was followed by the entrance of the imp of the hotel, carrying her forgotten satchel. "Gosh! but ain't the fellows at Barnum's had fun over them curls," he exclaimed, as he swung the bag toward her. "I jist snatched 'em an' run, an' I want two bits for my trouble. Here they be," he added, holding Patty's unfortunate "front locks," which had been nicely crimped in San Francisco, in his hand; "but you don't git 'em, you bet, till you fork over."

A sense of the ludicrous overcame the rising temper of the new teacher, and she burst into a tremulous laugh, just verging on tears.

"Take that for your impudence;" and Whapsy's heavy palm rang in red heat on the brown cheek of the boy, who retreated in haste, screaming: "You darned old Methodist corpse-washer! I'll git even with you yet; see if I don't."

Down to the hotel he started forthwith, the tingling smart on his cheek adding to the rage in his heart. He met Ned Burris, a shock-headed youngster, ripe for any mischief, and Swan Peak, a weak-eyed and weak-brained scamp, who se thievish propensities had gained him the title of "Mag-pie," in the village.

"Look a-here; fellows! I'll tell you what—that darned old schoolmarm's a regular stunner; an' ef we git the whip o' her, it's time we begun. I've bin slapped fur her a'ready, an' blame ef I'm goin' to put up with lickens from any of 'em.

"Why, did she cuff yer?" questioned Ned. "Seems to me she's too small too fight like that."

"No, *she* didn't, you bet! but old Jim Whapsey, he pitched inter me, jist fur takin' her satchel back, an' wantin' two bits. Wish I'd kep' her old curls."

The boys meant mischief. They intended to try the very soul out of the new teacher with insubordination; and when, on the following Monday school opened, and she came smiling in, her tidy white wrapper knotted with a pretty blue ribbon, and a sweet-brier rose shedding its fragrance over those very curls, there was an ominous lull—the forerunner of a storm.

Patty was keenly intutive; she felt the moral atmosphere charged with electricity, and knew that she must strike first, or all would be lost. She advanced with dignity to the raised platform, where, standing at the teacher's desk, her eyes could command the whole school. It was a large room, overcrowded with pupils. Hard work for one woman to manage, with uncommon executive ability; laborious druggery for the novitiate, unused to the duties and responsibilities of teaching. How is it that our country schools are so illy regulated? Do the members of the Board of Education bestow their attention on schools within the city limits only, that they ignore the pressing needs of those in the out-lying counties all over the State? How is it that men like Whapsy and Penny, ignorant of even rudimentary education, are intrusted with the oversight of teachers, and are considered competent to criticise their methods, when they have not the first idea of elementary instruction?

Patty Dree had those peculiarly expressive gray eyes which could overwhelm one with shame at a glance of reproof, or melt into that gracious and generous forgiveness of offenses which made one her friend for life. But she withheld, and fronted the rising subordination with steady determination, holding it in check for a season. Then the storm broke. Spit-balls were hurled from desk to desk; rulers played tattoo on slates; wet sponges were flung from one to another; feet were scraped on the floor, and shrill whistling mingled its treble with the dying-chicken agonies of the infernal sqeedunk.

"Boys!"—the voice was commanding, the intonation liquid and sweet—"if you please, I will commence school by telling you a story."

Those rude natures were prepared for threats—entreaties—commands; but they were taken unawares by this gracious efflorescence of good humor.

"The young gentlemen will please be seated; and the young ladies will close their books."

Young ladies and gentlemen! It was a new era in Blue-nose Canon, when they were addressed by such respectful titles. Young varmints—barbarians—hoydens—were familiar enough to them. But never before had a teacher, in the best of times, called them anything but boys and girls; more frequently, clodhoppers and dunces.

And such a story! It bore no direct reference; but every child there knew it for a sermon of reproof—knew it for a shaming ignorance and cowardice—knew it for a triumphant vindication of a teacher's authority, and an earnest appeal to the manliness and honor of pupils. And when it was finished, and Patty said, "we will now commence a review of studies, that I may class you properly," all indication of rebellion had disappeared; and the morning's work went quietly on, till the noon-bell allowed freedom for comment, and time to renew hostilities; for the unsubdued element of mischief stil preponderated—Hazen Sims leading the malcontents, and the other boys clustering about in knots, discussing the situation. Even the smallest children in the school seemed aware that something out of the daily routine was going on; they forsook their play-houses under the trees, eschewed their bits of broken china, and wedged themselves into any little open spaces left in the various closely clustering groups scattered over the playground, in the old-time fashion of little pitchers with very large ears.

"Ned Burris says Hazen Sims is goin' to burst up this school," said little Tony Belcher, a club-fisted youngster, whose unpleasant sniffle seemed to have been contagious, as several little girls in the vicinity of his bench were likewise afflicted. Molly, Katy, and Nelly Babcock, a trio of triplets, having twin-brothers, eagerly caught at the information, and communicated it to others, with a preliminary: "If you won't never tell. I'll tell you something," till it seemed to be generally understood "something was up."

Ray Berton, a quiet, slim boy, stood apart, and remarked to one or other passing by, that he thought that was a beautiful story Miss Dree had read them; and how kind she had been not to notice their rudeness. A few of the girls listened, but the majority sought the condescending notice of Sims, and, without any active participation as yet, were ready to offer allegiance to him.

"*She* need't think she's goin' to come it over us boys with her old stories," said he. "I shan't obey her fur one, she ain't nothin' but a school-girl herself."

The uproar of the morning seeming not to have had any effect on Miss Dree, it was resolved that the first act of down-right disobedience was to be inaugurated by Sims; "and then, if she's goin' to hit us over the head, like Miss Grimes did, I one, won't stand it—who says they will?" Not a word from any one; the girls were all afraid Sims would take vengeance on their brothers, and the smaller children stood in awe of his overpowering strength.

Unwise Whapsy! Aaron's rod blossomed not more speedily than that bundle of *manzanita* twigs. It had been caught sight of by the boy at the hotel; and he had heard "the boys"—as all grown loafers are called in country towns—laughing and making game, and punning on switches, in a mysterious way, till his young soul was fired with the glory of a strategic movement against the enemy: and he had taken Sims in as an ally, well knowing he would, by an inherent force of character, assume leadership.

One gentle teacher had flogged the children unmercifully, and had even called in Whapsy to inflict corporal punishment on the larger boys. It was under her *regime* the school had obtained its unenviable reputation. She had been followed by a succession of schoolmarms, incapable and exasperating, and less tolerent to the pupils than the overbearing male tormentors they had experience. Ignorance and discontent had ripened; and a new schoolmarm was the signal for open defiance.

The bell rang. The pupils trooped in, hot, flushed and dusty. Patty had sprinkled the room with fresh water, and hung a few bright blossoms over maps and pictures. The green shutters were drawn together, excluding the glaring sunlight and shading and cooling the room. The subdued light seemed to add to the subduing influence of her own quiet dignity. Nothing occurred of a disorderly character until after two-o'clock signal for the dismissal of the primary pupils. It seemed hard to ruffle the sweet demeanor of the young girl, who was so courteous and polite, or to break in upon the order which seemed to evolve itself from her skillful arrangement of classes and lessons.

The boy from the hotel whispered to Swan Peak, "Guess Hazen's gin out a kickin' up a rumpus; an' I wouldn't keer, only I'd like to see old Whapsy paid fur that slap he gin me."

"I say Swany, are you on Hazen's side?"

"I hain't on nobody's side. I go fur plunder. Ef there's any to be had, me an' Ned's in; otherwise, I'm not."

The hour hand had reached 3, on the dial of the Yankee clock hanging over the desk. Its audible tick was distinctly heard in the intervals of examinations, as, one by one, the names of the pupils were written in their order. The first class alone remained to be questioned; and Miss Dree, with an apprehensive sense of its hitherto unmanageable character, had left it till the last. Hazen Sims was the head boy, for, with unconquerable energy, he maintained the first place in every department of study, as well as in every conceivable plan of mischief. He was born to be a leader, either for good or evil; and Miss Dree felt that to-day might possibly be the turning-point in his life. She had heard much of him which she wished she had not, for she liked him, in spite of his defiant manner; and all that had been said of him revealed no mean or sordid trait. Of his private life, nobody seemed to know much. The death of his mother had left him the sole care of one little sister; and many a boy bore a black eye for teasing little Susie; many another was in high favor with this despotic Mogul for sundry kindnesses bestowed on the little three-year-old toddler—left, for safe keeping, with an old colored woman during the boy's absence at school. Aunt Rachel stood up resolutely for Hazen. "Call him the wust boy in the town!" she said indignantly. "Ef he *is* honey, he's been made so by bein' the wust treated. His poor mammy could tell o' many a meal did without by that yere chile, all on account o' her an' Susie. An' when my ole man tuk sick wid the rheumatis, that cretur jist toted every pail o' water an' stick o' wood fur me in the rainy season. I hope to massy that gal won't go to take his character on heresay. I tell yer, honey, that Whapsy used to be a overseer when I lived down in Georgy, an' he jist hankers to flog Massa Hazen. Don't you b'lieve nothin' he says 'bout him."

It is probable no more trouble would have fallen to the lot of Miss Dree, in her management, than is usual in ungraded and mixed schools, but for the interference of Whapsy, who had all the vigilance, but none of the skill, of a detective. By some means, he had receeived an intimation that the boys were going to make Blue-nose Canon too hot to hold another woman teacher; he resolved to be present at to-day's examination, in order to strike terror into the souls of the children, who cordially detested him. His peculiar *forte* of exposing their weakness before strangers had won for him various *soubriquets* of ridicule and contempt, "Spy Whapsy," "Old Pap Whapsy," and the like, had finally merged into "Deady Whapsy," in allusion to his business, which he pursued with no more sympathy or sense of feeling than the "defuncts"—as he always called them—for whom he performed the last offices.

"First class for examination." The boys and girls, about equal in number, filed past the teacher, and took their places, watched by the cruel eyes of Whapsy, who held a small rattan threateningly in his hand. Instead of commencing at the head, Patty selected the middle boy of of the class to answer the first question in algebra, passing thence downward with a difficult sum in equations, which she felt well assured the three remaining boys could not solve; and hoping the pride of success would ward off any intention there might be on the part of Sims to show contempt of her authority.

But he was not thus to be foiled. He ment to measure his strength with that of Miss Dree. She was only a girl, anyhow—younger by a whole year than her refractory pupil; and Penny and Whapsy might go to grass, settin' up girls over him.

"Master Sims will answer the question," said Patty, repeating it slowly and distinctly

For a moment the boy wavered; a bright flush of gratified pride shot across his face at the respectful manner of the young teacher. But the boys expected fun, and the girls were ready to titter, and he knew the fate of a braggart; besides, he really wanted to test the authority of the new schoolmarm.

While he deliberated, his opportunity was lost.

"Pass it," fell from Patti's lips; and the next boy—a lusty young butcher, with a fist like sledge hammer—went up head.

"You'd no right to pass it—I knew it," Sims said.

"You must retrieve your mistake by replying more promptly next time," was the gentle rejoinder.

"Darn if I will. You let him cheat."

"Master Sims will take his seat, please. Patty knew now the crisis had come. The sooner it was over the better.

A defiant "I won't" impetuously uttered, hissed through the room, and hurt poor Patty like a shot.

But the attention of the school was riveted on Whapsy, as he sprung toward the belligerent boy, and, without warning, hit him a sharp cut with the rattan over his face. Blood spurted from his lips on the dainty dress of the teacher, who lifted her hand before him in an attitude both of appeal and defense.

"Do not strike him, Mr. Whapsy. I can manage my own school."

But both antagonists were swayed by fierce passion. The hot blood of uncontrolled boyhood opposed itself to a temper which years of indulgence had rendered fearful. Whapsy was but an enraged animal. He threw away the switch, and with a doubled fist of iron, beat the boy and baffled his returning blows, till Miss Dree, in an agony of fear and feeling, threw her arms about Hazen, and shouted "Murder!" at the top of her voice.

"Help—help him, boys! every one of you I command it. He will be killed"—as a blow, aimed over her head, hit Sims on the temple and felled him to the ground. The purple rage of Whapsy knew no bounds. He hated the boy, and would have kicked him dead; but the older boys had responded to the teacher's call, and resolutely held him back.

Doctor Randall, who happened to be removing an old stove from an empty house in the vicinity of the school, with a view of appropriation, heard Patty's scream, and the uproar, and hurried in. As he entered, the teacher stood over the prostrate form of the boy like a Pythoness of Fate, and pointing to Whapsy, in a voice totally unlike her he usually sweet tones, said, "Arrest that murderer!"

"He beat Sims. He's killed Hazen—Hazen didn't do nothin', did he, Miss Dree?" The girls crying; and the boys eager to vindicate Sims. Frightened at his pale face and death-like insensibility, Patty ran for water; "Oh, Doctor! do something for the poor boy; don't let that man escape."

"No'm—no'm;" and the great boys clustered round the wretch, and held him as in a vise, while the boy from the hotel ran for an officer.

That day was never forgotten in Blue-nose Canon. They will tell you yet of the slowly returning consciousness of Sims, and his first question of "Where's little Susie?" They will tell you of the long days of the helpless fever, and the untiring watch of the gentle little teacher's mother, who came all the way from San Francisco to nurse him. The whole town rang with the affair, and before night parents from the neighboring villages came pouring in, who had heard the details from their own boys and girls, intensifying the excitement. Tar and feathers, and lynching were freely spoken of, as none to good for the miscreant; and only Miss Dree's persuasions to the contrary saved him. He was given an hour to leave the place, on the one condition of never returning. The horrible proposition of nailing him up in one of his own coffins and burying him alive, emanated from the little "sass" peddler. The idea was put into execution, so far as carrying him to the cars in this ghastly style. A mock funeral procession followed, with caricatures of the "great defunct" in various phases of his career as trustee and committee man. Tooting-horns, tin pans and squeedunks blended their discordance with the unearthly moanings of the attending crowd, and the dismal jubilee ended by dumping the detested Whapsy, box and all, into the baggage car, with derisive epithets, shouts and simulated tears. The Blue-nose, on the great rock-face overhanging the Canon, seemed to sniffle in sympathy. Before the cars were an hour on their way, the village subsided into its accustomed monotone.

For many days thereafter Sims was an invalid. But with the cooling rains of the bright November days, his strength revived, and, leaving Little Susie to the tender care of Mrs Dree, he sought a wider sphere of activity—educating himself with the proceeds of his labor, and, from time to time, sending small remittances for his little darling of his heart.

The school progressed. Disorderly and unmanageable as it had been, listless and incapable an the pupils had seemed heretofore, they were electrified into new life under the wise and firm control of this remarkable little Patty Dree.

"The best model school we have in our mountains, I assure you, sir," said Mr. Silverthorn. "Why, sir, you jest oughter a-seen that gal a-wieldin them boys an' gals 'thout no corporeal punishment. Tell yer what; there ain't nowheres, 'cept on the Pacific slope, sich institutions o' learnin' as our public schools. Yes, sir'ee; they jest cram them young 'uns chock full o' everything—cypherin' the mainstain'-by. And the grammar: there's Quackenboss, an' every child's bound to be either a quack or a boss on verbs an' adjectives, pronouns an' all them kind o' things. We've got a boy down to 'Frisco, graduated here, 'll be President yit. Maybe you hain't never met him in that village. He's named Sims—old man Sims boy, as was left an orphan by his mar, though, poor woman! she couldn't help it. He's in the bank now—the trustedest, an' honoredest, and examplaryest young man you'll see anywhere. Sister Randall, she was down to the boy 'tother day, and she met him. He was a-lookin' so spry, she wouldn't never a-knowed him. An' he's goin' to be married too! Maybe you don't know the party? No. Well, puttin's this an' that together, an' Mrs. Driscol a-keepin' so close about what tuk Mrs. Dree an' little Susie down to the Bay, Sister Randall's jist ferreted it all out; and who do you think is a-goin' to be bride? Can't guess? Well, sir, 'twon't be long afore Patty Dree, schoolmarm, 'ill be Mrs. Hazen Sims; an' a likelier couple you won't find on the Pacific Slope."

SUNSTROKE.

The Symptoms---What to Do.

Information for the Heated Term.

The symptoms of sunstroke are at once uniform and diverse—uniform in their general outline, and diverse in their especial details. In the ordinary form—that which may be spoken of as the cerebro-spinal variety—after more or less distinct warning, in the shape of such premonitory symptoms as headache, disordered vision, intense weariness, etc., the subject becomes unconscious, sometimes suddenly, sometimes more gradually. The laborer will fall senseless in the street; in the hospital the comrades of a sick man will have their attention attracted by his heavy breathing, only to find that natural sleep has passed by insensible degrees into fatal coma or stupor. With this insensibility there is always associated intense heat of the skin. To the hand the surface feels intensely hot; nor is the sensation a deceptive one—the heat of the body exceeds that attained in almost any other affection. A thermometer placed in the armpit, instead of indicating ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of health, rises generally to one hundred and nine degrees, in some cases even to one hundred and thirteen degrees. From the peculiar pungency of this heat the technical term *calor mordax*, or biting heat, has been applied to it.

The surface may or may not be pale: very often it is dusky, with a livid, bluish-purple hue. The eyes are sometimes wild and restless, sometimes fixed and glaring, sometimes dull with the leaden hue of approaching death. The pupils at first are generally contracted; in the later stages they are often widely dilated. With these symptoms of intense fever are others betokening nervous disturbance. In some cases these are of the nature of paralysis, the patient lying apparently in the deepest sleep, not a muscle moving, not a limb raised, not an eyelid quivering. In other cases this peaceful though deadly calm is replaced by a wild tempest—raging delirium, wild screams as though of intensest agony or uncontrollable passion, furious convulsions following one another like the rapid discharges of a galvanic battery, throwing the body in all directions, twisting it into every conceivable shape, the countenance mocking the derisive laughter of the maniac, or knotted into an expression of agony. In another and perhaps more common class of cases the unconscious patient is simply restless, muttering incoherent words, tossing about on the bed, showing, perhaps, also signs of local paralysis. Their appears to be a curious connection between this variety of symptoms and the difference of races. The Anglo-Saxon rarely becomes wildly delirious, whilst this is the most common symptom amongst the Latin nations. Frenchmen thus attacked often become melancholic, and develop an irresistible tendency to suicide, so that soldiers on the march will suddenly shoot themselves.

Whatever be the form of the attack, generally as the minutes pass the symptoms are intensified: the quick pulse of the first onset becomes more and more feeble, the labored breathing noisy and stertorous, the surface darker and darker as respiration fails; and death at last is brought about by asphyxia, or sometimes by the almost consentaneous fading away of respiration and circulation.

The one great symptom, the center of the group in all forms of the disease, is the high temperature. If the skin be cool, the case is not sunstroke. After death the high temperature continues, and is said sometimes even to rise higher. Decomposition follows with exceeding rapidity. On *post mortem* examination the only appearances of striking importance are—a condition of blood similar to that seen in lower fevers, a rigid, contracted state of the heart, in which it feels almost like wood, and a great tendency toward the rapid but transient development of that peculiar stiffening which at some time after death takes possession of the muscular tissues. Now that the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes most obvious, and we learn not merely what to do, but also what not to do. As heat is the cause of the symptoms, common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure. And here again vivisection comes into play. I have taken an animal, comatose, paralyzed by heat, apparently dying, and plunged it into a bucket of cold water. The temperature of the sufferer at once rapidly fell until it reached the normal point, and just in proportion that of the water in the bucket arose. As the animal cooled, its respirations became more regular, the unsteady whir of the heart was stilled, by-and-by the eyelids were lifted, and out from the glassy eye came the beams of new life. If the period of unconsciousness had been short, the animal was in a few hours apparently as well ever; if long, the animal would recover sufficiently to recognize its surroundings and to struggle for release, but when allowed to escape, the paralyzed limbs and the slow, imperfect progression indicated the profound injury the nervous system had received, and in a few hours the animal would be dead.

The lessons of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt-bosom, and lay the hand upon his chest: if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.—*From an article on Sunstroke, by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., in the July number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

Horrors of Castor Oil.

With all our vaunted discoveries we have never been able to produce an agreeable article of castor oil, or a specific for sickness. Breathes there a man with soul so dead that he does not recollect the castor-oiling which his poor machine used to undergo at stated periods of his youth. To castor-oil a child of two to seven years of age requires three four strong women, a spoon, a magnum bottle of the fluid, a lump of sugar, a towel, a jumping-jack and a seraphic temper. The first motion is to endeavor to ring in the medicine on the unsuspecting baby thinly disguised in milk. This manœuvre failing, you parley with the enemy and attempt to corrupt its infantile integrity with bribes of pa's gold watch, imperial revenues of small change, and Hesperides of small oranges. After having tempted it thrice to put the spoon of Tantalus to its lips, it refuses point blank to touch the nasty thing. Thereupon your surcharged indignation finds vent in corporeal chastisement of the rebellious infant. It howls. Peace being restored, you bring up reinforcements, and strategy and diplomacy having failed, determine to accept nothing but unconditional surrender and prepare to march at once upon the enemy's works. A grand combined attack is made. The left wing firmly holds the child's hands, the right wing pinches its nose so as to compel it to open its mouth into which the centre pours a deadly fire from the spoon. Meanwhile the reserve holds up a lump of sugar commisserately saying, "poor 'itti tootey pootsy, was it nassy medicy, eh?" and keeps the towel ready. The baby yells and chokes, the young mother, afraid of killing it, lets go of its nose, the infant catching breath, discharges the whole dose upon her, and ruins all the front breadths of her black silk, and follows up its advantage by so heart-broken a yell that the attacking party surrenders at discretion, and calls it "poor injured, mamsie's own tootsens, and it won't take any more nassy castor oil, if it don't want to." A treaty of peace is then ratified, whereby the infant is ceded immunity from castor oil, and an ample indemnity in lollipops, and then the young mother enters into a war with the infant's grandmother, who vigorously reprehends the weakness exhibited in dealing with children nowadays. People have tried all sorts of expedients. Taken it in milk, in soda water, from a hot spoon, every way. But no later Franklin has ever been able to overcome and annihilate the nastiness of taking castor oil. It has a sluggish, cold, aperient look about it, like an ill-omened pool in a deadly swamp. It uncoils itself into the fatal spoon like a boiling rattle-snake. It tastes like molton grave-yards, and one's gorge rises at it as if it were one of Mrs. Woodhull's lectures. But the feeling when it has been achieved, is that one's inside is full of earth-worms and cork-screws.

IT is stated that, during the ten or eleven weeks of the New York strike, seventy thousand men have been idle, many of them for the whole period. The wages thus lost can scarcely amount to a less aggregate than five millions of dollars. And the loss to the masters must have been at least twice as much as to the men. This would give fifteen millions as the minimum loss to the industry of tha city; and the heaviest blow, as is usual in such cases, has fallen on those who are least able to bear it. The hard-earned savings of frugal workmen have been swept away, and a burden of debt has been incurred which will weigh them down and impoverish their families for years. The weaker employers have been almost ruined. Thus the men in their vain attempts to get the mastery over capital have injured nobody but themselves, and the employers who are the nearest to themselves, and especially those who are just rising from journeymen to masters.

ABOUT ICEBERGS.

Their Size, Height and Movements.

THE ICEBERGS AT ST. JOHN'S.

Being compelled to close my letter from St. John's a few moments after entering the harbor, I had not time to properly describe the magnificent scene we witnessed among the stranded icebergs as we entered. The entrance to St. John's resembles very much that of the harbor of Havana, only that the Moro Castle is wanting in the towering rocks to the left. The passage between these rocks is not more than four hundred yards in width, and on either side of the entrance to this narrow passage stood two immense icebergs, stranded here on their passage down the Arctic stream. They were nearly opposite each other, that on the left side of the ship being about a hundred yards furthest seaward. The distance from the vessel to either of them as we passed in was not more than fifty feet. After viewing the first one all hands rushed to the right side of the ship to see the other monster, and when the ship was full abreast of it a large mass from the top, about fifty feet in the air, and weighing probably one hundred tons, cracked and fell into the water with a tremendous crash, dashing the sea up against the side of the steamer, accompanied by a cracking noise like a volley of musketry. No sooner had the astonishment at this sight passed away than the huge mountain of ice began to rise in the sea and slowly commenced to topple over, showing that its depth under must have been, as the pilot assured us, one hundred and sixty feet, that being the depth of the water at this point. As it toppled over there appeared to have been a small lake of water collected upon its surface, which poured over, forming for a moment a beautiful cascade, as it rushed down the pure white sides of the iceberg, deeply tinted with green. Not knowing whether the motion of the monster would be rapid or slow, a slight tremor of terror passed over the minds of the beholders, as its motion was toward the vessel, which was gliding along within a few feet of the reeling mountain. In a minute, however, we had passed out of the way of danger, and as we viewed it from the stern of the steamer it quietly settled down again in its own bed, surrounded by the floating masses of crumbling ice that had become disintegrated from it whilst turning over. The ground swell caused by the passage of our steamer so close to it evidently disturbed its equilibrium, though its fellow monster stood firm as a rock, throwing off from its summit a cascade of green tinted water, which poured into the sea, being the melting caused by the rays of the sun, which was shining brightly upon its broad and extended summit.

On coming out of the harbor two hours afterward Captain Graham gave them a wider berth, but fired his parting guns at each of them as he passed, evidently hoping to get up another spectacle for the amusement of his passengers. It was indeed a glorious sight, and one well worth a visit to St. John's to witness. The close view we had of these immense icebergs was grand in itself, but to see one turning itself leisurely over is seldom so closely witnessed even by the denizens of the shores bordering the Arctic current. They, however, resisted all further motion, and returned our gaze with a frozen stolidity, reflecting the rays of a full rising moon as they had before those of the setting sun.

COURSE OF THE ICEBERGS.

The vast number of icebergs which are borne past the shores of Newfoundland during spring and early summer is reported to be almost incredible. About the end of May of this year a writer of the *Canadian Illustrated* says that from Signal Hill, an eminence at the mouth of the harbor, 600 feet high, sixty icebergs, great and small, were visible to the naked eye. They were moving slowly southward to their grave in the Gulf Stream. There could not be a more strikingly beautiful object than one of these stately wanderers of the deep, huge and solitary, proudly sailing onward, regardless alike of wind and tide, borne irresistibly along the deep sea current. The waves that dash in foam against its sides shake not the strength of its crystal walls, nor tarnish the sheen of its emerald caves. Sleet and snow and storm and tempest are its congenial elements. Ice-floes come in its way and are shivered to atoms; storms rage, but it heeds them not. Proudly it flings back the billows from its projecting crags and pinnacles which gleam like cliffs of chalk or white marble. We might fancy that nothing could avail to destroy such a giant mass, and that it might sail on forever. But all the while the rays of the sun are playing upon its surface and penetrating its substance, and the warm breath of spring is loosening its joints and relaxing its strength. Streams begin to pour down its great sides. Huge crags drop down with sullen plunge into the ocean, awakening the echoes among the neighboring rocks and hills. Large pieces are detached and float away in independent existence.

Presently it becomes top heavy, loses its equilibrium and turns upon its side or reels completely over with a thundering crash, making the sea boil into foam and causing a swell that is perceptible for miles.

DANGERS OF THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Woe to the luckless boat or vessel that may be in too close proximity when the monster makes one of these lunges. At times the berg cannot recover its equilibrium, as ours did at the mouth of St. John's harbor, and continues rolling and tumbling like a huge porpoise, dropping fragment after fragment in its uncouth gambols, till the whole mass falls asunder like a wreck. These rolling icebergs, which are peculiarly dangerous, our sealers call "growlers." Or the berg may right itself by a complete immersion, and sail onward reduced in dimensions and enveloped in mist until it reaches the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, where it is finally dissolved. Seldom, however, are any icebergs met with farther southward than 40 degrees of north latitude. Even now, when the summer warmth is so slight, it is surprising to note how rapidly the smaller bergs that drift into the bays and harbors and get aground dissolve under the influence of the sun's rays. As the summer advances they become very brittle, and then a slight degree of violence is enough to rupture them. Should a vessel be caught between two bergs, or between a floe and a berg in motion she could no more resist the pressure than a wine-glass the effect of a ball discharged from an Armstrong gun.

SIZE AND FORM OF THE BERGS.

The majority of bergs that float past are of no great size, but occasionally they are of vast dimensions. One was reported last year by several captains as half a mile in length. This might seem an exaggeration, but one was seen by Ross in Baffin's Bay, the birth-place of the bergs, two miles and a half long, two miles wide, and fifty feet high, nine times as much of its bulk being under the water as above its surface. The weight of this iceberg was estimated at a billion and a half of tons. The visible portion of an iceberg is only about one-ninth part of the real bulk of the whole mass; so that if one be seen a hundred feet high its lowest peak may perhaps be eight hundred feet below the waves. But I am assured that bergs are frequently seen two and three hundred feet above the sea, and these, if their submarine proportions sank to the maximum depth, must have reached the enormous total of two thousand seven hundred feet. The bergs are of all shapes as well as sizes, sometimes rising into pointed spires like steeples; sometimes taking the form of a conical hill; sometimes having domes and pinnacles. They have been seen bearing the forms of old abbeys afloat with a striking resemblance to a crouching lion. The most general form, however, is with one high perpendicular side, the opposite side very low, and the intermediate surface forming a gradual slope. Some have been seen containing prodigious caverns, and some with hollows containing vast accumulations of snow. Their appearance is that of chalk cliffs, with a glittering surface and emerald green fractures. Pools of azure blue water lie upon the surface, or fall in cascades from them. From these reservoirs vessels often obtain supplies of water peculiarly sweet and agreeable. They are entirely of fresh water frozen, and when opposite Newfoundland have floated nearly 2,000 miles from the place of their formation.

PERILS OF THE ARCTIC STREAM.

The scene presented during a storm by these floating ice mountains is represented to be peculiarly grand and frightful, and woe to the luckless mariner whose vessel is caught among them. Doubtless the several ocean steamers that have been lost since the days of the ill-fated steamer President, have met their fate in the arctic stream. That these dangers are not imaginary may be gathered from the results of this season's operations amid our ice-fields. At this date it is known that seventeen sailing vessels and three large steamers have been wrecked and totally destroyed, and at least fifty seal hunters have met with a watery grave, and twenty or thirty besides were seriously injured. Not for half a century has such a season of peril and destruction of life and shipping been known.—*Letter to Baltimore American.*

THE depreciation of gold is very difficult to prove, and has been warmly disputed by able combatants on both sides. The London *Economist* has just entered the lists, and very properly tries to narrow the dispute and divest it of some of its vagueness and difficulty by suggesting that as the question is one of money and prices, it is to be solved not so much by estimates of the aggregate gold product, which is uncertain and difficult to fix with accuracy, but rather by ascertaining the aggregate coinage of the various countries which is well known and officially published every year. In accordance with this principle of learning how much of the product of the gold mines has become actual money, the *Economist* proceeds to show that since 1848 the prodigious sum of $2,988,935,000 of gold has been coined at the various mints, France having coined 1,299 millions, England about half as much, or 618 millions, the United States 928 millions, and Australia 144 millions.

A FALLING HOUSE.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Waning Fortunes of His Family.

[From the New York Times.]

Our Italian correspondent, in his last letter, tells a curious, miserable story about a young lady who is, in the present generation, the only daughter of a semi-royal historic house, the princess of Monaco. The recent annals of her family have certainly been of a melancholy and humiliating character. The princess's grandfather, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, married a daughter of the celebrated Beckford of Fonthill, author of Vathek. The Duke was a man of amazing pride and self-importance; and it is recorded that when the intended marriage of the Queen with the late Prince Consort was announced, His Grace in acknowledging the announcement of the event, which was forwarded to him, intimated that he thought that her Majesty might have looked nearer home, which was understood to be his mode of signifying that he would himself have been the most appropriate father-in-law for Queen Victoria. Eaten up with vanity, he objected to his son marrying a lady of charming disposition, to whom he was deeply attached, because she was not of the highest rank,—although she did, curiously enough, subsequently marry a Duke; so his son ultimately married the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, which brought very great satisfaction to the foolish old father-in-law, insomuch as his daughter-in-law thus gained recognition abroad as royalty, although at the English Court she occupied only a sort of uncomfortable semi-royal position.

The tenth Duke, whose principal occupation in life had for some years been a preparation for his obsequies, which were to include the placing of his body, embalmed by methods for which he had sent to Egypt, in an enormons black marble mousoleum, specially erected for the accommodation of his precious corpse, died in 1852. Two years before that event, the decline of this proud family commenced. His only daughter had married the last Duke of Newcastle when she was 18—the marriage being no doubt brought about by the desire of the family to secure so desirable a match. In 1850 this lady, having then a family of several children, misconducted her self in a manner which obliged her husband to seek a divorce.

From that time the whole of her family have, with one exception, gone wrong. Her eldest son is a bankrupt, another became mixed up with persons of the worst character, and to this hour it is considered by many very doubtful whether the announcement of his death followed by a funeral of which details were given in the papers, was not in truth a mere ruse to escape the penalty for his misdemeanors. A third son misbehaved himself in his profession, had to leave it, and has also been through the bankruptcy court. The daughter married a drunkard whose mind gave way through the habits he had contracted. So much for the tenth Duke of Hamilton's daughter and her children. To turn to the son. His wife had no taste for country life, and preferred the atmosphere of Continental courts, where her pretensions to royal rank gained full admission. So they abandoned the princely homes in England and Scotland, whence they drew $700,000 a year, to live principally at Paris. The ex-Emperor, being the Duchess' first cousin, received her with the utmost *empressement*, and indeed Her Grace was of no little use in giving tone to the Imperial Court, which, being entirely ignored by the Faubourg, was at one time sadly in need of the presence of ladies whose rank and position were unexceptionable.

Some ten years ago London and Paris were startled to learn that the Duke of Hamilton had died suddenly in the latter capital. The details soon followed. He had been supping at the Maison Doree, and had been challenged by a friend to see which of them could carry the greatest number of *petits verres*. In leaving the house he fell, struck his head, and within few hours, the eleventh Duke of Hamilton and Brandon lay dead. An imperial frigate carried his body to Scotland, for burial in the mausoleum which his father had erected, and his son, then a youth of eighteen, reigned in his stead.

And a fine reign his has been. Hamilton House in London, after passing into the hands of one of the most noted turfmen of the day, was sold to the son of a successful iron-master. The same gentleman, so knowing in horseflesh, and in those who think that they, too, know about it, rule in Hamilton Palace, and his presence there is almost calculated to bring the grand old Duke out of the mausoleum to haunt the "horsey" usurper. The Duke's only brother was, a few weeks ago, in the throes of insolvency, and his unfortunate sister is, we read yesterday, trying to seek a refuge for her child from its father, whom she dreads—all because her mother preferred making her the wife of a wretched Princeling of a trumpery petty State, mainly subsisting on the ruined fortunes of gamblers, to seeing her the wife of some honest-hearted Scottish gentleman.

THE SOUTH.

Mineral Riches of Middle Tennessee—Improvement of the South—Oil Discovered.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLEHAMA, TENN., July 3, 1882.

This week the announcement is made that oil abounds; the fever of speculation is beginning to spread; knowing parties will soon hie hither; fortunes will again change hands with marvelous rapidity; towns will rise, population will change, new springs of wealth will be opened, and a spur to new enterprises will be given, that will wake this grand old State to new life and a magic energy. The mineral wealth of this region will be witnessed with astonishment. Iron and coal lie everywhere, and so easy of access as almost to roll out of the mountains. Water-powers are so numerous and magnificent as to tempt capital and chain enterprise. Here are facts: The Cotton States have this year invested millions of dollars in guano and other fertilizers to enhance productiveness, last year's experiments having amply shown the value of these fertilizers. During a tour through these States last winter, I was surprised to find planters everywhere mortgaging their farms and future crops to obtain these stimulating manures, the purchasers being guaranteed at least fifteen cents a pound for their cotton. Considering the risks, I must confess I never beheld such courage and enterprise. Well, cotton never looked better than now, and we anticipate the crop will be worth $400,000,000! This, with the sugar crop, rice, ramie, tobacco, &c., &c., will give the South, $500,000,000 to pay her debts and expend in improvements and improved farming implements. Now, considering the fact that since the war the South has been compelled to shift along as best she could, expending all her surplus means for stock, clothing, furniture and the necessaries of life, and that this year the cereal crops have been fine, and with the corn now looking splendid, almost sufficient to feed her population, there will be millions to be invested in farming implements, wagons, carriages, buggies, &c., &c. Hence, inducements are being offered to capitalists to establish factories of all kinds; and surely such an amount of cash capital necessarily to be expended in manufactured wares, is found nowhere else on the globe. In correspondence with manufacturers on this subject, they reply, "Well, you must buy of us any way!" We are determined to do so no longer. We have the capital to invest, at least to make a beginning, and we will be enabled to obtain the skilled labor. We hold public meetings every week, stock is subscribed for various enterprises, and the determination is expressed on every side to invest every surplus dollar in manufacturing establishments, and no longer haul wood and iron a thousand miles when we have these articles at hand, and furnished cheaper than elsewhere in the Union. So go on with your rat-killing. We will see where the money is in Horace's time.

W. T. B.

Romantic—A Stern Chase by a Stern Parent.

A Georgia train, full of passengers, upon stopping at one of the stations on the Chattanooga Road lately, found the place swarming with a sympathetically excited crowd which had a story to relate. A few minutes before a young gentleman and lady rode up at a mighty pace on blown steeds, evidently to catch the train, but not finding it had rode on, and a few minutes later a grizzled beard, by inference the damsel's sire, came galloping after on a powerful horse. Plainly an elopement case, and the warm-hearted engineer upon hearing the news whispered his machine to do her best, and soon the locomotive, lovers and stern father were tearing over the plain together. The speed of the cars was gauged to keep abreast of the pair, while hundreds of hats and handkerchiefs waved them encouragement. Whip and spur were plied in earnest. The youth's face spoke defiance; the maiden's hope and calm courage; but the inspiration of desperation which they felt could not be imparted to their horses, while the strong limbs of their dreaded pursueer's steed seemed but just adapting themselves to the chase. It was not a case for delay, and the passengers demanded a stoppage of the cars, which was done, and the rescued lovers transferred, while bellicose papa set afar off on his horse and swore and shook his pistol. Perhaps the days of chivalry are returned.

LAST week the number of deaths in New York city was 1,056. This is 513 less than the terrible record of the previous week. It is still, however, 436 above the average of the first six months of the year, and represents a proportion equal to 56.6 per 1,000 per annum, which is at least twice as much as it ought to be. As in the first week of July, the greater part of the mortality of last week will doubtless be found to be made up of children under five years of age.—*Times.*

STATE NEWS.

The hay crop is large in Somerset county.

New wheat is being delivered to mills in York county.

Franklin county anticipates the heaviest crop of peaches ever raised in the Cumberland valley.

Some of the farmers in the Cumberland valley have had to stop making hay and go to cutting grain.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been grading the site for the round house at Columbia during the last month. The building is to form a circle over 900 feet in circumference, and to have a capacity for forty-four engines with their tenders.

To-day the second annual reunion of Masons at Wild Cat Falls, on the Susquehanna river, will commence. The encampment will be under the charge of Cyrene commandry, No. 34, K. T., of Columbia, and will last until Saturday. During the continuance of the encampment a daily paper will be published at Wild Cat by A. M. Rambo, editor of the Columbia *Courant*.

Albert J. Wilcox, an employee of the Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company, was killed by lightning in an open field, near Milroy, Mifflin county, on Monday last. He had been gathering cherries, and was killed while passing from the tree to the road. He was a citizen of Messapotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, unmarried, and about twenty-four years of age.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* says: Each morning as the south bound passenger train on the Catawissa Road arrives at Shuman's tunnel, there is a tame pigeon makes its appearance at the blowing of the whistle, and perches on the train, and accompanies it until its arrival at the Ringtown bridge, when it leaves the train and awaits its return in the evening, when it returns with the train to the tunnel.

The Northwestern Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Corry on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of October next.

The small-pox has been prevailing in Townville, Crawford county. Up to the 10th there had been eight cases and five deaths.

The iron works in Reading and vicinty have suspended to take account of stock and make repairs. The business for the past year has been very successful and lucrative.

The local option law has been pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Ross, in Bucks county, and a similar decision has been rendered by Judge Junkin, of the Cumberland Judicial District. The Supreme Court will settle the case definitely in November next.

The Delaware county *Republican* says that the Roach ship works, at Chester, have secured the contracts for two large steamships on the Pacific Mail Line, to run from San Francisco to China. They will be four hundred feet long, and forty-seven feet beam, and, we believe, rank among the largest vessels in the world, with the exception of the Great Eastern. Their cost will be over two millions of dollars, and the work will occupy at least two years at this establishment, with increased force of hands.

The project for a silk factory in Scranton is a success, sixty lots having been purchased for the erection of the works, and it is intended to make it one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. From three to five thousand hands will probably be employed.

Williamsport has a pig, five weeks old, alive and well, that has only three feet—the left hind leg gone, and tail on the hip.

Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, was in Greenville last week, visiting her mother, who was ill. She is described as a pleasant, sparkling young lady who has seen possibly twenty-two summers; has a happy word and a peaceful smile for every one, and does not deem it a breach of etiquette to "shake" upon receiving an introduction.

Political Sentiment in Pennsylvania.

[From the Bucks County Intelligencer.]

A recent trip through the Northern and Western parts of the State, in company with the editors of many political newspapers of both parties, afforded a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the political situation as it now stands. Our information embraces not less than two-thirds of the State, and we believe it to be entirely trustworthy. The grand topic of discussion everywhere was the prospective indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Convention next week. It appeared to be regarded as a certainty by every one. To the Democratic editors the prospect was not a pleasing one. At least three-fourths of them were frank and outspoken in their expressions of dislike and reluctance. They said that the acceptance of Greeley would compel them to deny the political principles that they have always held to as the faith of the Democratic party. It would be a confession that Greeley, their bitter and constant enemy, was right after all. It would be a square surrender of everything they have contended for in the past. In return for deserting their party faith they would probably get a President on whom no man could depend. Yet in view of the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore few were prepared to say that they would not accept him. Two or three, however, openly declared they would never advocate the election of Greeley. The result will be that Greeley and Brown will receive a nominal support from the mass of the Democratic press of the State. But they will have no heart in the fight, and will shed no tears when he is beaten. He never has been and never can be a Democrat, and they are not willing to furnish all the votes to elevate their bitterest enemy to the Presidency.

Among the Republicans there was no apparent division of sentiment. President Grant will receive the solid support of his party for re-election. In the northern and western counties, which the *Tribune* has stated to be full of Greeley Republicans, they are really as scarce as in the eastern portion of the State. We were assured by intelligent and candid residents that in Erie and Crawford counties, where a great disaffection has been claimed, the actual number of Greeley men is very small. Those who are engaged in the movement are generally men who have been disappointed in local political aspirations. All the counties in that region will give at least the usual Republican majorities next fall. Whatever defection there may be will be more than compensated by the Democratic opposition to the Greeley ticket, with a decided balance in our favor.

In regard to the State ticket, the Democrats were found to be thoroughly united upon Buckalew and his colleagues. Buckalew is not a popular man by any means, but he will get a solid party vote. The candidates for Supreme Judge and Auditor General will be supported as a matter of course. It is evident that a party demoralization on the Presidential question does not extend to the State canvass. Among the Republicans there were found to be far less division and dissatisfaction than we had supposed. Over the greater part of the State the entire party vote would now be given to General Hartranft for Governor. The opposition to him is mostly local, and cannot exceed a few thousand votes. It is far less now than it was before the Presidential nomination, for people begin to see that success in October is essential to victory in November. A belief also grows that General Hartranft has been unjustly connected with certain transactions at Harrisburg, and that his only relation was to expose and denounce them. We conclude that Hartranft is gaining strength in the State, despite the bitter attacks of the *Press*, and that when October comes he will make a vigorous and successful contest. Judge Mercur is universally acceptable, and his cause needs no especial advocacy. The candidate for Auditor General, Mr. Allen, will lose some votes in the northwestern counties, but will probably secure enough to carry him through.

On the whole, there is far less political agitation in Pennsylvania than is usual at this stage of a presidential contest. There is certainly less political and personal asperity. Yet there is earnestness enough to make it quite certain that a heavy vote will be cast, and that the October election at least will be decided according to old party divisions. Republicans and Democrats will meet each other on the old ground and fight the same battle over again. The effect of the Greeley movement, as it now appears, will be much more to the disadvantage of the Democrats than to the Republicans. The latter are practically united; the former are fearfully divided and demoralized. That the Democrats of the State can make an aggressive campaign with broken ranks, and with Presidential candidates who are repulsive to many of them, is very improbable. The Republicans have decidedly the advantages of the situation thus far, and with fair management and active effort they can hardly fail to gather the sheaves of victory.

A Bullet in a Man's Head Eleven Years.

At the first battle of Manassas, a Virginian named Crocket Grayson, was shot in the head, the bullet entering the temple, passing through the inner ear and lodging in the bone back of the ear, where it remained until recently, when a physician extracted it. Upon boring into the bone with a trefine, the ball was found so firmly imbedded that it had to be clipped out with a chisel. The lead removed weighed half an ounce. Mr. Grayson went through the operation without taking chloroform, exhibiting great coolness and fortitude. Once during the operation, he call a halt, and after ejecting a mouthful of tobacco juice, coolly laid his head on the table and informed the doctor that he could now "go ahead." He was doing well at last accounts.

Activity in Baltimore Ship Yards.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, July 13.]

For some months past there has been greater activity in the ship yards than at any time since the close of the war. At Fell's Point there is some building going on, but the most important part of the work is the rebuilding and repairing of vessels. The yards on the south side of the basin have been very busy, and in all of these there are vessels undergoing repairs. The work of the Boston line of steamers is now done at this port, and the George Appold is now receiving a new boiler at Reader's works, and will be ready for service in a short time. There are a few new vessels of the smaller classes now on the stocks.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

What a Member of the Bar was Doing in Europe Last Summer—One Million Dollars for "the States."

Many of our readers will remember that W. D. Moore, Esq., of the bar of this county, visited Europe last summer, remaining away several months. The Pike county, Ohio, *Republican* enlightens us a little as to the success of the trip and the reason therefor in this wise: Peter Hazlebaker was one of the Hessians sold to service in America by his King to serve in putting down the rebels of 1776. He was taken prisoner in New Jersey by the American forces, and preferred not to be exchanged, but remained a good and loyal citizen to the United States all his after life, as many of the Hessians did. He married in New Jersey and brought up a family of five children—John, Jacob, Abraham and two daughters. The sons settled in Pennsylvania. John and Abraham afterward came out to Ohio and settled in Adams county, where Mr. Hall became well acquainted with the family. John afterward removed to Ohio, where he died, leaving three daughters—Ruth, Jane and Margaret—who never married. Two sons—John and Andrew—also accompanied him to Iowa.

A German lawyer came to America some years since and settled in Illinois, who was born in the vicinity of old Peter Hazlebaker's early home. He was aware that there was a large estate belonging to the Hazlebaker heirs, and meeting one of Jacob's sons he made inquiry of him, and informed him that a large estate belonging to the grandfather Peter was waiting a claimant in Germany. It soon came to be noised about among the heirs, and Abraham, old Peter's son, took measures to hunt the matter up. They employed the services of a lawyer in Pittsburgh by the name of Moore, who wrote to the parties indicated by the German lawyer, and was by them assured that there was an estate awaiting proof, and giving information which led to the identification of Peter Hazlebaker as the sole heir of his father. The property consisted of real and personal estate, and has been accumulating for the sixty or seventy years since Peter's father's death. Abraham induced his son Joseph to hunt up the necessary proof of the various Hazlebakers who were widely scattered. He spent much time and money, but at last was able to submit to their lawyer, Moore, the requisite proof. So Mr. Moore and a son of Mr. Jacob Hazlebaker went to Germany, where they remained some months. They succeeded in securing property, selling and turning it into ready money, to the amount of about one million dollars, leaving half a million dollars' worth of real estate, which cannot now be sold to advantage, on account of the late war, which has deranged the finances of the country and depreciated the value of real estate. The first sum mentioned, one million dollars, has not yet been received by the heirs, but it is expected that it will soon arrive. The heirs are in Scioto and Adams counties, in Ohio, and there are other heirs in Pennsylvania, and perhaps other States beside Ohio.

IS HE INSANE?

An Alleghenian in Trouble—He Alleges that His Friends Confine Him in a Lunatic Asylum in Order to get Hold of His Property.

There are but few old citizens who do not remember Col. Stockton, of Allegheny. The following from the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, of July 10th, will prove interesting: An important hearing took place this forenoon, before Chief Justice Pierpoint, in the case of one Col. J. A. Stockton, of Allegheny city, Pa., formerly of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Stockton is a man about fifty-five years of age, and about five years ago was placed by some of his friends in the insane asylum at Dixmont, Pa., and confined a year. Afterwards he was put into the State asylum at Harrisburg, from which he procured his discharge in six months, through the efforts of Congressman Williams of the Pittsburgh district and prominent members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In July, 1869, he was again taken by some of his relatives to Brattleboro, where, after an examidation, he was judged insane by Dr. W. A. Rockwell, and confined in the Vermont State Asylum until he made his escape about five weeks since. In climbing over the wall, he sprained his ankle and broke his little finger, but still walked all the way to Windsor, where he took the cars for this city. He remained here as the guest of Mr. Ammi F. Stone, until the 28th of June, when the officers of the asylum came to take him back, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Pierpont, to show cause why he should be held as an insane person, and he was put in the hands of Sheriff Drew to await a hearing to-day.

Stockton, who is nervous, bright-looking man of some property, claims that he is not insane, but is the victim of a plot of some of his relatives to get rid of him. On the other hand, the officers of the asylum claimed that he had been rendered insane by drink; and that his friends had him confined to prevent him running through his property. Start & Watson appeared for Stockton, and Judge Shaw for the Trustees of the Asylum, who were represented by Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Jr. After argument by counsel the Chief Justice decided that the statute of 1855, brought the case within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, and therefore remanded him to the custody of Sheriff Drew, to be delivered by him to the officers of the Insane Asylum. The next step in the case will be to bring him before the Court of Chancery in Windham county, of which Judge Barrett is the Chancellor. His counsel say they are abundantly able to prove his sanity. The case in its details promises to be somewhat similar to the celebrated one of Commander Meade, U. S. N., heard in New York city a year or two since.

A PITTSBURGH INSTITUTION.

The First Sabbath School Established Here—An Interesting Historical Sketch.

In a letter from Buffalo to the New York *Evangelist*, Lewis F. Allen gives the following account of the first Sunday school in America:

"As early as the summer of the year 1809 there was instituted a Sabbath school in what is now the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., originating among the members of the Presbyterian church there, then under the pastorate of a Rev. Mr. Steele, an Irish clergyman who had emigrated to the United States and settled in that town. Among the active co operators in that school was my father, the late Samuel Allen, of your city, then, with his young family, of which I was the eldest, a resident there as a merchant. The first school was opened in the Court House, situated in Market square, and I, a small boy of nine years old, was one of the A, B, C teachers on the day of its opening, and I so continued in that humble capacity during the summer and into the early autumn. I recollect the time and circumstances as distinctly as an event of yesterday. The school was got up with decided zeal and enthusiasm on the part of those ladies and gentlemen who took a share in it, and engaged as teachers some of the sons and daughters of several of the most influential citizens of the town. The school was a motley collection of ignorant, uneducated young men and women, beside many children who did not know the alphabet, and in my own class I remember a full-grown man who some time before had a piece of his nose bitten off in a street fight with his antagonist. The poor fellow had probably come to the conclusion that getting the rudiments of an education was better than to continue the rough-and-tumble life he had before pursued. There was no distinction of color made among the scholars, both white and black being admitted on equal terms.

"Leaving the town soon afterward for the east, I knew nothing of the progress of the school from that time forward, but have supposed it to be continued under the auspices of Mr. Steele's congregation, and so perhaps to the present time, together with the various other Sunday schools which have been instituted by the church at large. I only mention the above facts that the origin of Sunday schools may be properly recorded in their history in the United States. I do know that the Pittsburgh Sunday school was the first of the kind in this country, but what I have stated is the fact, and there may be some among the still living people of that city who may also recollect it."

How many of our readers remember the school referred to?

Large Investments in Real Estate.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company has purchased from Laughlin's heirs the lot bounded by Pike, Etna, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the Ninth ward, for $175,000. Messrs. Thos M. Carnegie, David McCandless, Wm. Coleman and John Scott, have purchased from the Addison heirs five and a half acres, bounded by Butler street, the Keystone Bridge Company's property, C. Seibert and G. W. Jackson's heirs, in the Eighteenth ward, for $[illegible],000. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has purchased from the Laughlin heirs five lots on Pike street, twenty-four by ninety feet, and located between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, for $50,000. John Bauss has purchased from Jacob Klee eight acres and dwelling, in McClure township, for $26,000. Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, has purchased from Nathaniel Stephens eighty-seven acres in Forward township, on the Monongahela river, for $20,000.

The Suttee in England.

A death lately occurred in Brighton, England, of a character heretofore unknown on English soil. A woman immolated herself upon the altar of affection for her deceased husband under the most peculiar circumstances. Moses Spineman, a very wealthy merchant, during his many mercantile expeditions visited Malabar. Here he fell in love with a native woman and married her in the presence of the British consul.

At the end of six months after the marriage he took his wife to England and into his home at Brighton. The young wife clung to all the customs of her native land, and refused most persistently to be converted to the English Church. She had a kind of a temple built on her husband's estate in the country, and went into it every day to offer up her devotions according to the rites of her own faith. At length the husband died. The widow appeared to suffer the most intense agony of soul. She looked upon the corpse, and threw herself upon the lifeless form of her husband with a terrible frenzy of despair. She wrenched out her hair, tore her clothes and disfigured her beautiful features with her nails. On the evening after the funeral of her husband she disappeared. After three days' unsuccessful search for her, the servants bethought themselves of looking in her temple, and had a presentiment that something terrible had happened to her. They did not find the woman, but they sound a heap of ashes still smoking, and the smell of burned flesh. She had evidently built her funeral pyre and immolated herself thereon. Upon searching among the ashes they found portions of human remains, which, together with the peculiar odor emitted, satisfied them of the fate of the poor woman. This is probably the only case of the kind that ever happened in England.

IN order to more effectually prevent flaws in railway axles, a method of shaping them by rolling pressure, instead of by hammering, has been devised by an English engineer, the result being accomplished in two minutes instead of half an hour, as required by the ordinary plan—the exle at the same time being not only superior in quality but more unifotm in size, and of course capable of being produced more cheaply. The machine used for accomplishing this purpose consists of three rollers, regulated so as gradually to press more closely together, thus reducing the diameter of the bar, and extending its length until shaped to the size required. Axles of any length can be rolled in this manner with collars at any part; and the rollers are geared to revolve all in the same direction, their friction imparting motion to the axle. It is claimed, that one of the benefits of this rolling process is to obviate those flaws in axles which so frequently cause disasters on railways.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

Now that the question of indirect claims has been decided, it is probable that the introduction into the English market of United States railway and other bonds will speedily follow. It is well known that pending this settlement transactions of this character have been kept in abeyance. The decision of the Arbitrators, it is not doubted, will be attended by important financial results.

Anti-Greeley Democrats expect that their convention to be held in Louisville in September will be largely attended, and by some of the foremost members of the party in the country; and that its action will save so much of the party from the extinction which the Baltimore Convention threatened it as will afford a resting place for those who will not support Greeley and do not wish to vote for Grant,—though it is not expected, it is said, that many thousands will be diverted from such a course from a proper regard for the best interest of the country. If all the dissatisfied Democrats were to congregate at Louisville it would be one of the largest gatherings ever seen in our country; but it is doubtful whether the movement will be up to the expectation of its projectors, so deep is the disgust created by the Baltimore Convention.

The official figures of the losses sustained by insurance companies in consequence of the Chicago fire, have just been published by the Auditor of the State of Illinois. The total amount of risks was $100,225,780; of which the loss was $96,553,720. The aggregate paid up capital of the companies was $64,619,750, and the net surplus $30,593,402, making a total of $95,114,151, or within a million and a half of the amount of insured loss. The companies have paid $37,998,986 risks, besides $5,173,760 salvage and discount, leaving the net amount unpaid at $53,380,974. The Auditor estimates that of the sums yet due there will probably be paid enough to make the whole payment equal to fifty-four per cent. of the insured loss. The total value of property destroyed was $165,000,000. Of the unpaid insurance $27,000,000, or upward of one-half, were lost by Illinois companies. These have paid less than ten per cent.

Among the gratifying indications of the time is the process of emancipation from Democratic thraldom which is going on among the Irish voters of this country. In a considerable number of States—notably in our own State, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois—the Irish vote will exert a strong influence. Their vote in Pennsylvania is estimated at 140,625, and in New York at 88,134. In both of these States numbers of representative Irishmen who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party have declared their preference for the Republican candidates. Some of them—among whom are Col. O'Beirne, Major McCloud, Major Hanley and Michael Scanlon—will take the stump. None can doubt the effective service they will render. The time for putting "Democratic hooks" in men's noses has gone by—the *World* and Mr. Greeley to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall look for substantial Republican gains among this important element of our population.

Responses to the lately published call for a National Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in this city on the 17th of September, are pouring in from all parts of the country. From present indications the gathering will be a bumper. Officers and privates are alike enthusiastic in seconding the movement. The tone of the letters received by the National Committee shows that the brave men by whose sufferings and sacrifices the country was saved, have as much faith and confidence in the Republican party and its standard bearer now as they had in the scarlet days of the war. Such an expression of sentiment and opinion as the Convention will make, cannot but have great weight with the people. For they have not yet outgrown the feeling of gratitude to those who for their sake and that of Republican principles placed themselves between them and harm. The Convention will be of great magnitude as regards numbers and vast importance as respects results. The local preparations should be pushed apace.

LAMPOONING JURORS.

The failure to convict Stokes of murder has brought down on the heads of those jurors who were for another verdict an avalanche of censure. It is admitted that as a whole the jury was unusually intelligent, and there is no pretense that it was not equally honest; still because they were not all of one mind in favor of finding the prisoner guilty of murder, the air is filled with an outcry as though our liberties were in danger. If there is anything valuable in the jury system, it is the very thing which is most conspicuous in the action of this jury—independent opinion intelligently formed. There is no exact standard to which intelligent minds can be required to conform. The human mind is so constituted that there can be this disagreement of views and no man's intelligence or integrity impeached. We may not agree with an opinion, but when within the bounds of reason it should be respected. The process for reaching a conclusion is different in different minds, and different conclusions on a given state of facts may be reached. Otherwise one man would serve the purpose just as well as twelve men. Herein consists the vital principle of the jury system; and when the sincere opinion of an intelligent juror is assailed this principle is also assailed. Besides, who possesses the right to say that those who favored one form of verdict were right and those who were for another were wrong? To the jury system the majority principle does not attach—it is the chance residing in a minority which the law gives to the accused; and it sometimes happens that the popular judgment applauds the intelligent firmness, sound discretion and clear sense of justice of the dissenting juror. If dissenting jurors are to be lampooned for adhering to their convictions, be the case ever so important, then the chance for obtaining intelligent jurors and honest verdicts must diminish; for men of this description will be disposed to shirk their duty by almost any expedient, and even prefer to pay a heavy fine to placing themselves in a position where what they regard the rigid performance of a high duty exposes them to harsh criticism.

THE GERMAN JESUITS.

Important events in Germany seem to revolve on the case of Chaplain-General, Bishop Ramszanowski. The government having opened the Pantaleon church in Cologne to the old Catholics for the purpose of worship the Bishop, acting under orders from the Pope, placed the church under interdict, and prohibited his subordinate, Chaplain Luennemann, from exercising his priestly functions within it. For twenty-four years the Catholic troops have been accustomed to worship in the church, and even a congregation of Protestant soldiers have enjoyed the same privilege. Bishop Ramszanowski being subject to military regulations, his conduct exposed him to military discipline, and he was at once removed from office by the Minister of War, who instituted proceedings against him before a court-martial. As soon as these steps were heard of in Rome, the Pope, as if in defiance or contempt of Prussian military discipline, nominated Ramszanowski to a dignified position near his own person.

The incident is especially worthy of mention because it is believed to have had much effect in deciding the German government to adopt the decided measure of suppressing the Jesuit order in the empire. In Berlin military regulations are looked upon as peculiarly sacred ordinances, which may not be trifled with, and as His Holiness, by his patronage of the mutinous Bishop, proved himself willing to use the influence of the church for the labefaction of military authority, even the old Emperor at length admitted the necessity of harsh measures. It would, however, appear that, after all, Prince Bismarck was somewhat afraid of assuming the responsibility of recommending the passage of a law so severe in its provisions as the one finally adopted. At least it is alleged that the government has contrived to secure the desired enactment, while themselves seeming to ask for an anti-Jesuit statute much less sweeping and terrible in its effects. Hence the *Reichstag* is denounced for its undignified subserviency in some quarters where the Jesuits enjoy no favor. The law prohibits establishments of the order on German soil, gives the government full power to banish foreign members of the order, to exclude German members from certain localities and to restrict them to others. A good deal of distrust and anxiety seem to have been excited among a portion of the Liberal party by so manifest an interference with personal liberty as the law sanctions. Men of unquestionable national spirit are said to have denounced it as despotic, a charge which it might not be easy to repel. It was also urged that this proceeding against the Jesuits, may, after a while, on the restoration of peaceful relations between the government and the Catholic party, serve as a precedent for similar measures against Liberals. The friends of the Jesuits warned their opponents not to count too confidently on the friendship of Prince Bismarck, who knows how to use each party in turn for his own convenience and for the accomplishment of his aims. In support of the law the right of national self-defense appears to have been the chief source of argument. If, it was contended, Frenchmen and Poles formed a society for the purpose of spreading a spirit of discontent and disloyalty among German subjects, and a spirit of mutiny among German soldiers there would be no difference of opinion among loyal Germans as to the right and duty of breaking up such an association, even though it contained many German members. We need not complete the argument.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Mr. Herman Raster, editor in chief of the Illinois *Staatszeitung* is a recognized authority on all questions in finance. We, therefore, feel that we can not minister to the edification of a portion of our readers in any way better than by translating the following article by Mr. Raster on "The Presidential Election and the Business World:"

There are hundreds of thousands of citizens in town and country, who, no matter whether in their political views they belong to the Republican or to the Democratic party, look forward to the Presidential election with anxious concern. These are the solid business men of every kind, traders wholesale and retail, manufacturers, workmen, money lenders, and money borrowers, who have the fixed feeling, that a change of the national administration must, according to all human calculation, be followed by the most injurious perturbation of the money market, and consequently of all economical conditions and of the whole industrial life of the country.

This conviction springs from no idle fancy, but rests upon very precise facts and reasons.

Among all the people in the land, who possess even the slightest knowledge of finance, Greeley himself is in evil repute, on account of his extremely childish and withal dangerous ideas and plans regarding financial subjects. For years he has preached two measures, which only utter incompetence could couple together, for they are two horses which, tied together by the tails, should run in opposite directions. On the one hand, he desires the sale of the gold stored in the National Treasury; on the other hand, he desires the immediate introduction of specie payments through the announcement that the Treasury is ready to redeem every paper dollar with a dollar in gold. That two such propositions could be made at the same time proves, for every man who has five sound senses, that Greeley knows even less about finances than he knows about farming; that he is, in fact, not quite right in the upper story. The understanding even of a schoolboy suffices to see, that so soon as the national treasury should have sold its superfluous gold, full play would have been given to the maddest gold speculation, and that the swindling stock-jobbers of New York, with agio for a ball, could push their game to the utter ruin of business life. For years under Grant's administration they have been held in bounds by the conviction that the Secretary of the Treasury, by the quick sale of five or ten or twenty millions of gold, could always break down a sudden rise of premium effected by stock-jobbing tricks. The only time when the speculators dared, by a stock-jobbing conspiracy, to run up the premium, the Secretary was able to make things so unpleasant for them that they have behaved quite decently ever since. But suppose that, according to Greeley's plan, all the national gold had been sold! Nothing would restrain the most crazy speculation, the gold premium would make the wildest springs up and down, and thus all substantial business in the country would be prostrated, while the rogues and swindlers would hold a witch's Sabbath.

Not very different would be the operation of the other measure which is Mr. Greeley's second hobby-horse. When a bank has one-fourth of the amount of its notes lying in gold, its paper circulation is safe enough. For it needs only sufficient gold to encounter the first strong run upon it. If such a run takes place, the bank has time to make available its other resources, consisting in property and discounted bills of exchange, to cover its paper. But a government has no such additional resource. If, as Greeley wishes, the Treasury should announce that it would redeem every one of its four hundred millions of paper dollars with a dollar in gold, while it has only eighty or ninety millions of gold dollars, these would be paid out as fast as they could be counted, and when it was done there would be over three hundred millions of paper dollars in circulation without specie covering! Everybody can tell the result on his fingers. The greenbacks would sink to the value of 75, 50, perhaps 25 cents, in proportion as gold speculators, by their artifices, should enhance the price of gold.

It may, however, be objected that Greeley as President would not be in a position to carry out his crazy schemes. To this the reply is that the money market is exceedingly sensitive, and is as violently, indeed more violently, disturbed by mere apprehensions of evil than by evil that has actually come to pass. Naked propositions in a President's message might exert upon all financial interests an influence as disastrous as the proposed measures themselves. This truth is attested every day in Europe as in America by perfectly valid proofs.

In the present case, it must be added that the Democratic party, which will cast nine-tenths of all the votes that Greeley will receive, represents the most pernicious doctrines respecting the financial politics of the country. Only a shallow fool can believe that the acceptance of the Cincinnati programme of phrases signifies a real change in the opinions and purposes of the Democratic party, or implies any essential modification of their convictions. The Pendletonian plan of paying off the national debt in depreciated paper money and the war against the national banks are indeed put aside for the moment, but are by no means permanently abandoned. Should Greeley be elected, it is perfectly certain that in the first Congress of his administration a veritable deluge of propositions of the tenor indicated would burst forth. The national banks especially would be the object of onslaught. And though (by reason of a Republican majority in the Senate) no one of such propositions should be actually adopted, yet the effect upon the public credit could not fail to be disastrous.

For just so soon as the possibility of a partial repudiation of the national debt (through payment of of the same in paper money), or the abolition of the national banks and the reintroduction of the wild-cat bank nuisance of other years, began to be feared, hundreds of millions of American bonds would stream over from Europe for sale at any price, and thus the money market would be completely broken down. A pecuniary and business crisis more terrible than that of 1857 (when wages in Chicago sank to three shillings, and tens of thousands lost their all) would be inevitable.

All this is no ghost seeing, or mere fancy, but it is as absolutely certain as any event still future can be.

Those who object that in former Presidential canvasses similar predictions were made and not fulfilled, fail to remember the great fact that the credit and business life of America was never before so entirely as now dependent upon the confidence of Europe. Experienced bankers estimate the aggregate amount of American paper of all kinds held in Europe at from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred millions. If in consequence of a disturbance of our public credit only one-fourth of this amount should be thrown back upon us, no imagination can conceive the extent of the disaster which must follow.

A TENDER POINT TOUCHED.

A leading opposition paper works itself into a great fury over what it terms a well authenticated report that the Secretary of the Treasury has lately purchased from an ex-officer of the Confederacy a number of documents pertaining to the rebellion, Mr. Greeley's connection with the Niagara Falls Peace Conference, and the scheme for burning and sacking the principal cities of the North. From the temper exhibited by the journal in question, it is to be inferred that these documents are of an unusually important character. It is admitted, indeed, that "they are understood to compromise certain politicians," presumably, from the tenderness with which the subject is mentioned, prominent supporters of the Baltimore ticket. These documents, it is stated, are intended to be used for political effect in the South, by intimidating Southern men who were active participants in the war, and to influence the North against Mr. Greeley. This complaint, however, looks vastly like a confession that they contain revelations of a damaging character alike with regard to the Democratic candidate and some of his principal supporters, North and South, and that the writer of the article under reference is well aware of the fact; an inference which derives additional warrant from the subsequent statement that, whatever course Southern men may have taken in the rebellion, all responsibility therefor is now barred by the lapse of time, and that so far as Mr. Greeley is concerned he does not care to deny that he appeared in the *role* of peace-maker "to the largest and fullest extent of the term." This ill-concealed anxiety only tends to create a belief that there is a good deal more in the matter than has yet appeared. It is further intimated that the documents have already, before coming into possession of the Secretary of the Treasury, "been used for black-mailing purposes," and the threat is made that, in the event of their publication, "the rules of evidence applicable to such documents will be called in to help the public decide whether men of hitherto unblemished reputation are to be sacrificed on the testimony of irresponsible parties." The sufficient answer to all this is, publish the documents, and let the people judge for themselves. If anybody winces, it will only prove that his withers are badly wrung. If there have been plots and machinations of which the people have not yet been made aware, it is time that they were put in possession of the facts, and if there are any Northern "candidates for office" who, during the nation's terrible and bloody stress, were willing to join in the infernal scheme of wrapping the North in conflagration for the furtherance of the rebel cause, let the circumstances be made known and the conspirators stand unmasked. Give us the published facts.

GEN. SHERMAN IN BERLIN.

Stationary foreign correspondents of the New York papers are apparently much at a loss sometimes for matter wherewith to fill their letters. To this cause we are probably indebted for the details of the New York *Herald's* Berlin correspondence concerning General Sherman's adventures in the German capital. The letter to which we allude must be the production of a writer compelled to draw upon his imagination for what he wrote, as it is quite incredible that General Sherman ever talked to any person in a strain so unworthy of his own character and so injurious to his own reputation. Because Prince Frederick Charles, whom the General met with in Rome, was not inclined to be talkative and was inclined to smoke his pipe in quiet, Sherman, according to this veracious letter-writer, would have deliberately and of set purpose violated what he believed to be a well established rule of social propriety; because the General did not receive from certain high German officials the measure of attention which he thought his due, he took the first opportunity of punishing them by offering an affront to the old Emperor; because the Emperor of Russia was attentive to him, while the Emperor of Germany was not, General Sherman, on the same authority, would sympathize with, and perhaps do more for Russia, in case of a war between the two powers. These are only some specimens of the balderdash which this letter-writer palms off as derived from General Sherman's conversation. It does not appear that the General had any good reason to complain of the treatment he received in Berlin, even upon the showing of this miserable scribbler. It is admitted that the high German functionaries referred to treated him with rigorous politeness, and we are quite unable to understand why anything more should have been expected. But there is other reason to believe that this *Herald* letter misrepresents Gen. Sherman. The *World*, a few days ago, contained a letter from Geneva by a correspondent of a very different stamp, in which the General was reported as referring to his sojourn in Berlin in terms entirely becoming, and as accounting in like manner for his failure to see the Emperor. Evidence, however, is hardly necessary to prove that a man of General Sherman's sense and character never acted and talked in a manner characteristic of an upstart of the vulgarest type, who, presuming on his baseless pretensions, happened, to his own surprise and discomfiture, to find himself snubbed.

President Greeley's Financial Policy.

[From the New York Financier (Democratic tendencies) July 13.]

Now that the Baltimore Convention has duly accepted Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the party, and has thus made his election far more than possible, it becomes an interesting question what sort of financial crotchets he will attempt to put into practice in case he becomes President. If there is anything more unstable than water and more variable than wind Mr. Greeley seems to fitly represent that thing. Through his editorial career of more than thirty years he has adhered to but one policy—that of centralizing interference with individual affairs, deceitfully termed "protection"—and to but one habit—that of outrageously abusing all his opponents, particularly the Democratic party, which has now "taken" him as a very unpalatable medicine that alone could save its life. The financial policy of the *Tribune* has been as absurd as its war policy was in 1861 and 1862; its "on to Richmond," before Bull Run, has been revived in "on to specie payments," and if Mr. Greeley attempts to carry it into effect he will doubtless cause a sign to be set up over the door of the Treasury Department to the effect that specie payments are thenceforth resumed at that establishment. They are many persons of average intelligence who now believe, or may easily be led to believe, that no more than this will be necessary, and that the whole difficulty of specie resumption may be thus summarily removed. They argue, as Mr. Greeley "insists," with entire correctness, that not the specie alone is desirable—silver coin of course excepted—but the ability to obtain it, and that gold, with paper at par and convertible, would only have its constant demand here for use in the arts. Hence they say that although there are $357,000,000 of legal tenders outstanding, with but $88,000,000 gold in the Treasury, the "run" for redemption would be only spasmodic and temporary. On the contrary, the redemption would be spasmodic and temporary, and among the crowd besieging the Treasury door would probably be found these very people. Sundry business men "resumed" some months ago, paying silver in change as an advertising device; and the silver was sought, because everybody knew it would not return to their tills. If the Treasury should resume there is no belief that it could continue to redeem; hence it would shortly be forced to suspend again.

As to the payment of the debt, Mr. Greeley will of course be for rushing that through with speed. He would hardly propose to pay it off at one stroke by voluntary subscription, but he will certainly insist upon paying it off within the four—or eight—years of his administration. Mr. Boutwell, however, has already crowded that burden so heavily down upon the people, that an increase of it has the less terror. Mr. Greeley may of course be expected to do his best to raise higher the wall between the people and cheapness called a tariff, but that may be awaited with calmness, for the higher it is raised the sooner will it tumble.

He will doubtless interfere with the idle holding of a treasury coin balance, and in that we shall carefully commend him, provided he does not try to carry the contrary process too far; if that were all we should rejoice to see him chosen. That he will enforce honesty, economy and civil service reform we are far from sanguine enough to expect. He will never sully his own fingers with theft, but he is "consenting unto" much in others: he has scruples, but his political bedfellows have not. His associates in politics are about as bad as can be, and he will draw after him to Washington a crowd of camp followers, very hungry from long-enforced abstinence, that will outdo those now in possession of the feeding places, if possible. Yet, on the other hand, the old set are slow to become satiated; their capacities enlarge and their relatives multiply, and if they stay, by Grant's re-election, the jollity over another four years in prospect will be very costly to the nation. On the whole there is little difference in the color or the greediness of vultures.

But, of course, the Baltimore entry may not win. President Grant, or President Greeley? It is truly a hard choice which the politicians have presented to the patient people. It is as hard as choosing between fire and sword, or between war, pestilence and famine. Many persons freely and sincerely choose one of the two; many abhor both. Yet there is the choice. "Take one and leave one." Nothing less than more suffering than has yet been experienced, it appears, will teach the American people the *rationale* of living and the true principles of democratic government.

Greeley's Alliance with Tammany.

[From the New York Evening Post, July 10.]

If Mr. Greeley never made, or nobody ever made for him, a corrupt bargain with Tammany Democrats, he is, nevertheless, the candidate of that party. If his nomination at Cincinnati was not a preconcerted thing, it nevertheless was hailed with delight by the worst rebel element that had gathered there from the South, and which will accept anything that promises disorder and disorganization; it was accepted with loathing and disgust by the very few mistaken Reformers who could bring themselves to tolerate it; and it was rejected with scorn by nearly all those who meant what they said when they asked for reform. If Mr. Greeley's unfitness for the position he covets cannot be proved by showing what he promised to pay for it, his unfitness is nevertheless manifest and is not denied, that we know of, by a single respectable journal, and hardly by a single sensible man in the country. After all that can be said, or cannot be said, this fact remains—this damning, unmistakable, and, so far as there is any danger of Mr. Greeley's election, this alarming fact, that he is the candidate of that party which in the administration of local governments, and the administration of the General Government, has reached, within the last quarter of a century, to an assumption of despotic power, and to its corrupt use, which has cost us already one war of four years; which is a constant menace of civil anarchy; is a constant threat of financial ruin; is a constant reproach to the cause of popular government, and is a uniform, if not an unanswerable, argument all over the world against republics and in favor of monarchy. Those who are willing to risk the return of such a party to power may vote for Greeley, because of some personal and selfish end they are to gain by his election; but, any man of common sense and common honesty who has nothing to gain by it, but yet advocates his election, seems to us to be under a delusion the most lamentable, or an infatuation little short of insanity.

United States Commissioner Van Buren has issued a circular to American exhibitors regarding the International Exposition to be opened at Vienna, Austria, on the first of next May, giving instructions concerning the forwarding of articles designed for exhibition. Exhibitors may forward articles by any steamship line they choose, addressed to "The Director General, World's Fair, 1873, in Vienna, Austria," and the "Department" to which they belong, together with the name of the exhibitor, must also be marked upon the outside of each package. Upon the back of each article must also be placed the name of the owner, maker and exhibitor. A full description of each article, together with price, if for sale, should be sent to the Commissioner, No. 51 Chambers street, New York, at the earliest moment. "In works of art of the present day" no copy will be admitted, and no work framed in oval unless backed by a square frame. Insurance may be effected by each exhibitor, or will be attended to by the Commissioner, upon application. It is understood that the different steamship lines have consented to make a large reduction in freight, upon articles for exhibition—the details of which will soon be published.

A "banking apprentice" movement is on foot in some of the Eastern cities which might with advantage be introduced here. The plan is for each bank to take at least one boy of from sixteen to eighteen, to serve until of age, in which time it is calculated he would acquire a thorough knowledge of all departments of the bank in which he is located. It is complained that, under the present usage, there is as a general thing a poor supply of material out of which to make under bank officers, who are from time to time needed in these institutions. The apprentice idea seems a good one. Educated labor and practised talent are everywhere valuable and desirable, and certainly the banking business is not less important than the dry goods, grocery, or any other mercantile occupation, in which a practical business education is generally considered necessary. At all events, the material out of which good bank officers would be secured would be increased by the adoption of the plan in all monetary and commercial centers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the weightiest conventions that ever assembled in the country is to meet at Put-in-Bay on the 10th of September—a gathering of fat men from all parts of the land. It is expected that there will be a greater weight of humanity in proportion to the number than was ever before accumulated at one point.

The furnishing of live serpents has become a regular industry at New York, and the standard of values of the wriggling commodity is as well established as that of any other trade. Up to twenty feet they sell at five dollars per foot, but beyond that length their values increase in a rapid ratio.

Here is a curious instance of ecclesiastical prejudice. An architect who had been employed to superintend the restoration of one of the finest old churches in England, was instantly dismissed as soon as his Catholicism became known, on the plea that there was a strong and general feeling against placing such a work in the hands of any architect whose views were not formed on a sound theological basis.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company has initiated the plan of paying its employees by the hour. At first some of the workmen objected, but a trial of the scheme is said to have convinced all of them of its fairness. It affords the corporation a perfect protection against strikes, and removes all causes of ill feeling between the employers and the employed.

The authorities of Portugal have placed in all lunatic asylums safely shut letter-boxes, accessible to all patients, but not to the superintendents. The letters are collected every week. Many abuses, it is said, have been discovered and remedied in this way.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Monroe, Michigan, by a gathering of one hundred survivors of the war of 1812. The ages of these patriotic old gentlemen ranged from seventy-two to a hundred and two. Monroe is situated partly on the battle-ground of the Raisin, where so many Americans were slain. The veterans had with them a flag that they had carried at Fort Meigs in 1812, and also an old iron cannon that was captured from the British in 1813.

The St. Louis *Globe* is the title of a new Republican journal to be established at St. Louis and issued in a few days by William McKee and D. M. Houser. It will sustain Republican principles and favor the re-election of President Grant.

The century plant recently brought from Florida to New York is now in full bloom. It is twenty-five feet high, and contains about five thousand flowers and buds upon its stalk. The flowers are of a sulphurish hue, and the stamens resemble those of a lily.

Jupiter, for some time past the evening star, is approaching his conjunction with the sun, which will occur on the 2d of August, after which he will be the morning star. On the 29th of this month, Venus and Jupiter will be in conjunction. Saturn is now an evening star, and can be seen in the northeast.

"Door-step" parties are coming into fashion among the *elite* of some of the Eastern cities. The moonlight evenings are very pleasantly passed on the door steps, and ladies and gentlemen make calls and are received in real style from step to step, and refreshments are partaken under these attractive circumstances.

Chelsea, Mass., is full of beautiful shade trees which it owes to a "Tree Society," that existed for many years in its earlier history; and now it is said those trees are continually haunted by birds which not only furnish delightful melody, but devour annoying insects and cheer the people with their lively presence.

Chicago is about to commence the construction of another lake-water tunnel, for the purpose of affording the city an additional supply of good, fresh water. All the necessary preliminary details for this mammoth undertaking are at present in course of completion, and actual work on the lake shaft will be commenced very soon.

At the late exhibition of the fine arts in Paris it was ordered that no pictures should be admitted having a tendency to perpetuate French animosity against Germany. This rule is said to have occasioned many brushes between the artists and the hanging committee.

The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according to the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 1870, aggregated $95,402,726.

No application of water is known which brings in so large a return in so small an area as in the dilution of milk before it reaches the city of New York. The amount paid in this way for water is estimated at $10,000 a day, or $3,000,000 a year.

The attention of the authorities of New York has been called to the fact that liquor is openly sold to children of tender years in that city in such quantities as to make them intoxicated. Not only are little children furnished with beer and ale, but whisky is sold to them on application, and drunkenness among this class is said to be by no means an unusual sight.

Resolved to keep within the law, so far as making personal assaults go, and yet to make his residence extremely uncomfortable to the tax collector, who had come with a distress warrant to collect arrears of taxes, an English householder stepped out for a moment, and then returned with a hive of bees, which he placed upon the table, immediately after coiling himself up in the muslin window curtains. The bees promptly attacked the invaders in full force, and the collector and his aids fled in confusion.

In removing the bodies from an old burying ground to the new cemetery in Le Roy, New York, recently, the remains of a lady about sixty years of age, who had been buried nearly twenty years, were found in a complete state of petrifaction, with the hair perfectly preserved.

The New England apple crop will be a large one this season. Reports at the Agricultural Bureau at Washington give everything promising except in one county in Connecticut, where the canker worm has reduced the average twenty per cent. It is somewhat singular that this is the only county in which insect depredations have been noted.

Considerable amusement has been created in certain social circles in London, by some American families now residing there, who have printed on the back of their invitation cards a map of that part of London in which they live.

The financial failure of the Boston jubilee was the result of downright swindling. It is estimated, on reliable data, that enough persons, with not the slightest claim for free admission, got into the Coliseum on chorus tickets, season tickets, season passes, press admissions, etc., to have made the deficit good, leaving a handsome sum in the jubilee cash box, had they paid the regular price of admission.

It is said that two manuscripts of Thackeray have been discovered among his papers, and will soon be given to the public. This is the best literary news of the month.

Such is the extravagance of lovely woman just now in "cambric waists" (including washing) that the husband is tempted to exclaim with the moralist of old, "waist not, want not."

The 9th of October, the anniversary of the great fire in Chicago, will be celebrated in that city by numerous and joyful house-warmings, as many of the best buildings will be completed by that time.

A new danger has appeared at some of the seaside resorts. At various points, persons in bathing have been attacked by paralysis, or symptoms of such disease. One or two fatal cases have occurred within the month.

Several holes were burned through the siding of a frame house in a New York village, the other day, by the concentration of the rays of the sun by some new milk cans that lay on a bench near by, each can acting as a concave mirror.

A project is on foot in London for purchasing a considerable extent of the most central portion of the Strand and erecting on the site an American hotel, larger and better than the Grand Hotel in Paris. The sum of $3,000,000, all paid up, will be required, on which is promised a percentage of six per cent., or double the interest payable on consols.

The property of the Staten Island Ferry Company is about to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the demands of parties who recovered judgments for damages inflicted by the explosion of the Westfield. The fate of this corporation is richly deserved. A few more such reminders, and other corporations will probably be brought to something like a proper sense of their responsibilities.

The French band is at present the guest of Chicago, whose citizens are out-Bostoning Boston in the heartiness and wholesomeness of their welcome to the strangers.

And now it turns out that the whole circumstantial story of the European adventures of Fanny Jordan, of Cincinnati, had not a particle of foundation, but was the clever invention of an unprincipled New York Bohemian.

A toll-gate keeper in Virginia was lately brought before a magistrate for cruelty to his daughter, occasioned by her allowing her lover to drive through the gate free when she had charge of it. She never "tolled her love."

A Berlin physician recently tried to dissever the bodies of two twin-girls grown together like the Siamese twins. Both of them died.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Rudersdorff will return to the United States next fall with a first class party of artists, to give concerts and oratorios.

That snubbing of General Sherman of which we read will probably turn out to be idle gossip. The General's letters home indicate that he has been delighted with his trip, and feels grateful for the marks of respect with which he has been received in Germany and elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Andover, upward of eighty-two years of age, the venerable father of Professor Phelps, wrote a letter recently to his elder brother, Dr. Abner Phelps, of Boston, in which he alluded to the infirmities of advancing old age and the difficulties of traveling. He was surprised a day or two after by a visit from his brother, who is nearly ninety-three years old, and who told him jokingly, that, as he "learned that he was going to be a gentleman, and found it difficult to travel, he thought he would take a run up and see him!"

The King of Bavaria was near being drowned a few days ago. He was out boating alone on the Kochelsec, one of the upper Bavarian lakes, when his boat upset. Fortunately he was able to grasp at a post, and thus keep himself afloat until some peasants, who had witnessed the accident from the shore, could come to his help.

Printing House Square, New York, has a rumor that Louis Jennings, after the present political campaign, will leave the *Times* and return to London.

Much gossip has recently been caused in England by an advertisement which Lord Wentworth caused to be inserted in the newspapers, stating that as his wife had left the shelter of his roof, he will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract. Lady Wentworth is a daughter of the Rev. George Heriot, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lord Wentworth is thirty-three years of age, and takes an active part in the business of the Upper House.

We yesterday alluded to the gossip recently caused in England by an announcement which Lord Wentworth caused to be inserted in the newspapers, giving public notice that as his wife had left his roof he would not be responsible for any debts she might contract. Lord Wentworth is a grandson of the poet Byron, being the eldest surviving son of the Earl of Lovelace, and might, did he so choose, assume the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. But inasmuch as through his mother—Ada, the daughter of Lord Byron—he inherits the Barony of Wentworth, he elects to be known by that dignity. Lady Wentworth is a lady possessing exceeding beauty. The announcement in question has, to say the least of it, taken society by surprise. It has also occasioned very considerable regret, the more so because its appearance is believed to be not only unnecessary, but most unquestionably premature. It is asserted that the unhappy estrangement is one which both can, and very likely will, easily yield to the judicious mediation of friends. Indeed, it is said of that little, save this very announcement, now stands in the way of a reconciliation.

Congressman Garfield, of Ohio, has gone up the lakes on his official errand to the Montana Indians.

A French lady, the Countess de Blanchery, has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This young lady fought with a musket like a common soldier at the combat of Patay, near Orleans, after having seen her husband, an officer of Mobiles, killed at her side at the commencement of the action.

J. W. Browne, son of the Cincinnati minister who lately shot the fruit-stealing boy, is under indictment at Memphis for killing a man who seduced his daughter. Stolen fruit seems to be the bane of the family.

Emilio Castellar, the great Spanish orator, says the insanity of poor Carlotta was primarily caused by the refusal of the Pope to pardon her husband the compromise which he had made with the revolution to the injury of the church.

"Rip Van Winkle" Jefferson's cure is nearly completed. He wears goggles during the day, but takes them off at twilight to exercise his eyes. His sight is saved, but it still weak.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is to be elevated to an earldom by the British government, in consequence of his services with respect to the Geneva Conference.

Mrs. Yelverton is reported to be in Africa with the intention of going to join Dr. Livingstone. If this be so, the distinguished traveler's repugnance to civilized life will probably be speedily overcome, and we shall hear of his precipitate return to England.

A portrait of Horace Greeley has recently been placed in the Virginia State library.

Boston is justly proud of one of her geniuses, Martin Milmore, who at the early age of fifteen gave convincing evidence of his talents as a sculptor. Four years later he executed in granite the statues of Ceres, Flora and Pomona, which adorn the front of Horticultural Hall. The papers of that city claim for him a place beside Crawford and Powers, and believe that at their ages he will far surpass them. This summer he goes abroad for the first time to study the great masters of his art. Boston and the surrounding cities possess many pieces from his hand, which ought to convince aspiring artists who sigh for Italy that real genius expands as fully here as there.

The widow of ex-Congressman William Patterson, of Ohio, was sent to the poor house in Richland county last week. Mr. Patterson has several children surviving, but they being children by a former marriage, and not feeling the filial obligation to support a step-mother, there remained no alternative but that the old lady be supported by the charities of the State.

Matilda Heron read "Camille" at a benefit last Thursday evening, in San Francisco, but the occasion was a painful one both to herself and friends.

Another Invention in Iron.

An invention for an "improvement in smelting or blast furnaces" has just been taken out, which, if the advantages that are claimed for it are even half sustained, must to a considerable degree revolutionize the manufacture of iron. It is called a "Stock Distributor," and consists of a cylinder and valve attachments, by which the stock used in the manufacture of iron can be distributed and located in any part of the furnace at the will of the operator. Under the old method of feeding a furnace the coarse material lodges around the walls and lining of the furnace, while the fine material collects in the center, forming a cold, packed, impenetrable and almost solid mass, through which air will not circulate nor fire penetrate, except as slowly melted at its base. It will readily be seen that by this uneven deposit of the stock the quality and quantity of the iron produced must be injured and decreased, and that a vast amount of coal and combustible material must be consumed in order to reduce the stock thus located. By the agency of this invention it is claimed that the same amount of iron can be produced from the same quantity of ore with at least one-fifth less coal; while, since it also completely closes the top of the furnace, the heat and gas which now escape from the top are confined in the furnace, used in the practical reduction of the stock, and conducted away for purposes of heating boilers and ovens, thereby effecting a number of other important savings. The invention is the work of one of the members of the large iron firm of Griswold & Co., and is now being tested in one of their establishments. Competent judges are said to pronounce it an invaluable invention.

On the Fourth of July Vice President Colfax delivered an interesting and able address to the citizens of a Michigan town, in the course of which he characterized the United States as "the hope of the poor men of the world"—attributing its growing greatness to the fact that its institutions have gradually been brought into harmony with the divinely enunciated principle "There shall be but one manner of law for him that was born among you and the stranger." True. At least no thoughtful man can doubt that in the degree in which the institutions and practices of men and nations accord with the great primal laws to which creation moves, serenity and safety come of such obedience, But how long would the United States remain "the poor man's hope," should the following platform of one of the strongest Greeley journals in the country—printed only three days before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention—ever be carried out?

"White supremacy and repudiation!" "The Constitution of 1860 and the rights of States!" "This is a white man's government, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever!" "Down with the Fifteenth Amendment!" "The repudiation of the monstrous Yankee war debt!—and that accursed unconstitutional burden! accumulated by an unconstitutional mob, styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an unconstitutional crusade, for the accomplishment of an unconstitutional and horrid purpose!"

Through what unspeakable sacrifice and suffering our country has lifted itself to firm and stable ground, the history of the past ten or twelve years shows. And the question which is fairly and squarely before the people is, whether, having put the life of their land into harmony with the universe, they will now become a party to its own and their own undoing.

As showing the locality of the great markets for breadstuffs, and as to how those necessaries are taxed by the railways in reaching those markets, the Boston *Advertiser* makes the declaration that Maine and New Hampshire raised bread enough to last the people of those States about ten days; that Massachusetts and Rhode Island did not raise enough to last a single day; that New England purchases about one hundred millions of bushels of grain per annum. It also says that Commodore Vanderbilt has added forty millions of stock to the New York Central Railroad, upon which nothing has been paid; that he has thereby levied an annual tax of at least four million dollars upon the public, and that New England will be compelled, by her position, to pay the largest share of the tribute unless it can be avoided.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE SITUATION IN MERCER COUNTY.

A reliable gentleman, renewing his subscription for the Commercial, in Mercer county, writes as follows:

"We have only five or six Greeley Republicans here, and not that many Democrats who will vote for him, unless they change their minds before the election, which I know some will not do. I know of many good old Democrats who will either vote for our ticket or stay at home. This county is good for 700 for the State ticket and 1,000 for Grant and Wilson."

GOOD REPORT FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The following extract is made from a letter from Washington county, written by a subscriber renewing his subscription:

"As to political matters here, they are all right. This is one of the strongest Republican districts in the county. I am acquainted with the whole district, and I have not yet found a Greeley man among the Republicans, and but few Democrats who openly advocate Greeley. As Andy Johnson would say, he is a 'dead duck.'"

FROM CLARION COUNTY.

A correspondent writes us from Fisher, Clarion county: "Fire your big guns for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. One half the Democrats of this county won't vote for Greeley."

Col. William Sirwell, of Kittanning, having been informed of his nomination for Congress by the Armstrong county Democratic Convention, subject to the decision of Conferees, publishes a card in the *Union Free Press*, in which he "respectfully declines the honor," and adds: "As I am under no obligations to the Democratic party, I do not regret to say that I will support General Grant for President, and the entire State and county Republican tickets."

The account of Greeley's corrupt secret bargain with the Democrats, begun last October, explains to the Ogdensburg *Journal* several things which till now have been great mysteries to it. It says: "It would explain his trip to Texas, his speech at Memphis, his eulogy of the Southern Confederate soldiers, his pilgrimage to Atlanta, his letter to the editor of the *Caucasian*, in which he says the mistake of the Democratic party in 1868 was in not nominating Salmon P. Chase; his intimation that Mr. Chase would not do in 1872, and his conduct in constantly holding up Gen. Grant as a terror, to be repeated if the Democratic party dared to make a straight nomination in 1872."

The Chicago *Times* makes this observation: "Put Mr. Greeley in his (Grant's) place, with the power behind him of that King Caucus which, in his nomination, has shown its readiness to abandon right for plunder, and though he were the most virtuous of men, his official career could not fail to be one vile and corrupt."

The Williamsport *Times* says: The evidences of growing disaffection on in the ranks of the Democratic party over Greeley's nomination are constantly accumulating. In this county we have reliable evidence that nowhere near the strength of the party can be brought to his support. From other counties we are every day learning new facts to the same effect. In another part of our paper will be found something on this subject, from the West Chester *Jeffersonian* and Pottsville *Standard*, which we commend to the attention of the Greelevites of Berks.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, one of the most cautious and intelligent newspapers in the country, in a thoughtful article concerning the political prospects in what are termed the doubtful States, speaks thus of our own State: "So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we believe she will be able to give a good account of herself as usual. We have just cast in Philadelphia forty thousand votes at a mere Republican primary election, and at the regular election in November we fully expect to be able to poll seventy thousand. We shall in October speak out in such a manner that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will be inspired to compete with us in November. The defections in our ranks are so few and feeble as to attract but little attention."

The bitter opposition to Greeley among the Democracy, which took shape at Baltimore, is rapidly developing, and the proposition for a convention at Louisville in September is receiving many indorsements from Democrats in all parts of the country. Col. Blanton Duncan furnishes the following list of gentlemen from whom he has received letters of assurance since the Baltimore Convention that they will join in the movement against Greeley: Judge Robertson, Judge Daniel Colberrywell, James Barbour, Esq., Gen. Henry A. Wise, and John A. Lyons, of Virginia; Congressman Hanks, of Arkansas; Congressman Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky; Col. W. G. Brooks, Capt. Fred. Beall, Col. M. M. Cumming, Gen. W. H. Tyson, W. P. Landrum, Col. J. T. Donald and S. A. Berryhill, Esq., all of Mississippi; Hon. T. W. Horn, of Wisconsin; Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle and Hon. W. E. Eaton, of Connecticut; Hon. W. C. Grady, Col. Thomas J. Turner, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Hanly, Joliet, Ill.; B. F. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Braisted, Freeport, Ill.; Alex. Haldane, Esq., Ogle county, Ill.; F. Stahl, Esq., Galena, Ill.; F. A. Garrington, Houston, Texas, and many others.

We learn from the Rochester *Democrat* that Hon. Henry R. Selden, one of the original movers in the Cincinnati Convention, now repudiates Greeley. He declines to allow the use of his name to a call for a meeting of "Liberal Republicans" in Monroe county. Ex-Governor Selden don't fancy the men he is expected to associate with.

A Richmond, Virginia, letter says: "Already more than fifty prominent members of the Democratic party have declared their willingness to canvass for Grant and Wilson, while not a single Republican of any prominence, influence or respectability has gone over to Greeley, except Franklin Stearns, of this city, and Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria. These two gentlemen have been so wavering and unreliable as to prepare the public mind for their somersault, and their going to Greeley has neither surprised nor disheartened the friends of the Administration."

A letter written from the eastern portion of Pennsylvania says that wide-spread dissatisfaction exists there among the Democrats. We quote: "Since the nomination, the opposition to Greeley, while it has necessarily ceased to find a place in the "organs," finds as decisive expression from the people as before that event. The Democrats of Berks county have always been taught to believe Horace Greeley little better than a political murderer, cut-throat, and the like, and now will not be persuaded otherwise. A class of people which may be depended upon for the support of any principles which they have adopted as a part of their faith, they are correspondingly slow to change their doctrines and their votes. They much prefer staying away from the polls to voting contrary to their ancient belief. It is a most fortunate thing for our town, State and national ticket in Pennsylvania that Greeley received the nomination and accepted the surrender of the Democratic party. In the first place, it will certainly *decrease* the Democratic vote. In our county (Montgomery) the regular Democratic majority is about eight hundred. But now throughout the county the Democrats growl bitterly at the "sale," and the majority, taking the position of the Chicago *Times*, refuse to indorse the nominee in any form or shape. This will reduce the Democratic vote considerably."

DEATH OF ANDREW STEWART.

The telegraph Tuesday announced the death of the venerable Andrew Stewart, at his residence in Uniontown, Fayette county, in the eighty-second year of his age. The great age, the long public services, and the distinguished abilities of Mr. Stewart, rendered him one of the most remarkable men of the age. Like many other American statesmen, he relied mainly upon his own resources and efforts for an education, and was as truly a self-made man as any public man the country has produced. His leading characteristics were indomitable perseverance, self-reliance, unswerving devotion to principle, and fearless and persistent advocacy of those measures which in his ripe judgment were regarded as best calculated to promote the moral and material interests of the State and Nation. He was for many years regarded as one of the foremost men in the country, and ablest, safest, and most influential political leaders in the State, and notwithstanding his advanced age his advice and counsel were frequently sought during the trying period of the rebellion, and since. It is only two years since he was honored with a nomination to Congress in his district, and he went upon the stump and made the canvass with an energy which would have done credit to a man of half his years. Until within a very short period his intellect was as bright and his recollection as vivid as when in the prime of life, and it is a matter of great regret that he did not collect and place in form for preservation the "recollections" which he possessed of the distinguished men with whom he came in contact in his social and political life. His large private business required his constant attention, and the valuable contributions which he might have made to the current history of the country, its leading men and measures, are lost. During the last few months of his life he gave his personal attention to the labor of collecting and arranging for publication a work entitled: "The American System," in which are "Speeches on the Tariff Question, and on Internal Improvements, principally delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Andrew Stewart, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania." This book has just been issued from the press, and a copy finds its way to our desk on the day of Mr. Stewart's death. It contains a "Biographical Sketch," which, although entirely too brief to satisfy even the general reader, will be perused with much interest.

Andrew Stewart was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and never lived out of it. His father, Abraham Stewart, was born in York, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Oliphant, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. They emigrated while young to Fayette county, where they married in 1789. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, the subject of this notice, who was born June 11th, 1791, near Uniontown. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school; afterward, to pay his way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and clerk at a furnace. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe tendered him the appointment of District Attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1820, where he served eighteen years, out of a period of thirty, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. At the time of his death (and since the death of President Buchanan), he was the only survivor of the Seventeenth Congress. In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, after the nomination of President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon a first ballot Mr. Stewart had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve voting for Mr. McKennan and several others, when, without taking a second ballot to make it *unanimous*, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Fillmore was nominated. Had the facts been correctly stated or the usual course pursued, Mr. Stewart would doubtless have been nominated, and on the death of Gen. Taylor would have succeeded to the Presidency.

On the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but, being at the time confined to a sick bed, he declined the appointment, and it may be stated, as a remarkable fact, true of no other man, living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before General Grant, except the first five and Taylor, who was never in Congress. He served with John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. This fact will appear by reference to the Congressional Biographical Dictionaries. While in Congress he served on several of the most important committees, among them as Chairman of the Committee on the Tariff, and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together what was called by Mr. Clay "The American System"—in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his political life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity—the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan, and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office, exchanging measures for men, and principles for pelf. Here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency, in 1828, when his constituents were known to be more than two to one for Jackson, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, whilst the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it; he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did, he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country, than to go in by meanly betraying them. The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene county, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet, with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five, a result unprecedented, showing a degree of personal popularity on the one side, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterward re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four, Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Maryland, and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant-Commander Wm. F. Stewart, who was lost on the United States steamer Oneida, on the 24th of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service. His last heroic words, on being asked to take the boat as the ship was going down, were: "No; let others take the boat; my duty is on shipboard;" and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to these principles that distinguished him in the public service; and in his eighty-second year he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements, which, when completed, will make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufactures, it may be stated that he has erected a blast furnace (now in operation), rebuilt a glass works, has built eleven saw mills, four flouring mills, planing mills, etc., besides more han two hundred tenant and other houses: has bought and sold over 80,000 acres of land, and has between 30,000 and 40,000 acres still left, much of it in the West, and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in her State and National Legislatures.

As has been stated, the tariff and internal improvements were the great measures which engaged the attention of Mr. Stewart. There was perhaps no man in the country better acquainted with the details of the tariff than he, and certainly no one has exhibited more zeal in support of that measure. His speeches on the subject are comprehensive and exhaustive, and long since earned for him the *sobriquet* of "Tariff Andy." In April last, at eighty-one years, he addressed to Speaker Blaine, of the House of Representatives, a condensed argument on the tariff, then under discussion, which is a model of terseness, vigor and logical reasoning. He met in debate the arguments of Calhoun, Walker, and other distinguished free traders, and it was said of him, on one occasion, by the editor of the New York *Tribune*, that "he made one of the most successful attempts ever witnessed in Congress to annihilate the arguments of a political opponent." Henry Clay, in complimenting Mr. Stewart on the delivery of this same speech remarked: "It is a most triumphant vindication of the protective policy."

In a speech delivered in 1828, when Mr. Stewart first undertook to demonstrate to the American farmers and laboring men that they were every year sending millions of dollars in coin to Europe to pay for foreign agricultural produce, he said: "To say that a lady carries six dollars' worth of bacon and beans, cabbage and krout, round her neck, converted into lace, may seem strange, and it would be equally strange to say that Western farmers in Ohio and Kentucky send their hay, grass, corn and other grain to New York and Philadelphia to pay for foreign agricultural produce converted into goods." [Here Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, interposed and said: "There never was a ton of hay or a bushel of corn, or grain of any other kind, sent from Kentucky to Philadelphia or New York."] "Will the gentleman, then, tell us," said Mr. S., "what they do send?" Mr. W. replied, "They send horses, cattle, hogs." "Very well, then; how much grass, grain, hay and other produce does a farmer put into the skin of a horse worth $100? Just $100 worth, which, thus animated with life and legs, carries this $100 worth of produce to New York, with the owner on top of it. [A laugh.] And how much of like produce does a fat ox worth $50 carry to the eastern market? Just $50 worth. And how much does a fat hog worth $10 carry? Just $10 worth of *corn*." Here Mr. Wickliffe sprang to his feet and exclaimed, amid much laughter, "Mr. Speaker, *I acknowledge the corn*." This went into the papers, and, it is said, gave rise to the common saying, "*I acknowledge the corn*."

Mr. Stewart's speeches on internal improvements were equally forcible and convincing, and were delivered with the same energy and earnestness which characterized all his oratorical efforts. Those in behalf of the Cumberland road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, almost half a century ago, gave him a national reputation in connection with the subject of internal improvements by the General Government. On the 4th of July, 1825, when a brigade of engineers met to survey the route of the latter improvement, he was honored with this toast: "Our guest from Fayette, the Hon. Andrew Stewart; the zealous and able advocate of internal improvement; the first to propose in Congress the design of connecting the East and the West by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He merits and has our warmest thanks." To this Mr. Stewart responded in an appropriate speech, pointing out the incalculable benefits which would result to his own State from this important highway of traffic. Mr. Stewart lived to see this enterprise begun and finished, and to witness the manifold benefits which it bestowed upon the country. He also lived to see the canals superseded, in a great measure, by the railway, that mighty engine of modern civilization, and to see also the great principle of internal improvement carried out in the construction of the Pacific railway system, to which he gave his earnest support. His early and successful efforts in behalf of the Connellsville road and its branches are well known to our readers, and we would only allude to them in this connection. For his earnest advocacy of these and kindred enterprises, the country owes him a debt of gratitude, and will ever cherish his memory with feelings of pride and commendation. He died full of years and full of honors, and with the consciousness that he had spent a long life, and employed his best gifts in furthering the interests of his country and his race.

Mr. Stewart was a man of commanding personal presence, with robust frame, and standing six feet three or four inches in height—erect and manly. He preserved his hale and commanding appearance until within three or four years since, when he was slightly touched with paralysis of the lower limbs. His mental faculties were bright and vigorous till within a few weeks of his death, and his last labors were the preparation of the book to which we have already referred, and which, incomplete as it is, forms a valuable addition to the history of the State and Nation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

Journey Through a Number of States—Letter from Private Dalzell.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

FAYETTE SPRINGS, PA., July 13, 1872.

Within a week I have visited various parts of Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and your State, and made diligent inquiry everywhere about Presidential prospects. Now that the middle wall of partition between Republicans and Democrats is removed, I find Democrats everywhere I go expressing themselves freely, even to an ultra-Republican like myself. They acknowledge with a sigh that the Democratic party is dead, and they believe honestly that with it departed all the glory of the age. I find Democrats everywhere, of the straightest sect, who declare that they will support Grant in preference to Greeley. And in a week's travel I have not found a single Republican who will support Greeley. Republicans turn from him with undisguised disgust. The prospect is glorious. The soldiers are a unit for Gen. Grant, and our September convention will verify what I state now, that the soldiers of the Union will vote for Grant to a man.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

Grant and His Accusers.

[From the New York Tribune, June 1, 1871.]

Maybe, one of these days, the journalists who make it their particular business to traduce the President will become discouraged at repeated failures, and turn to some more honest pursuit. Gen. Grant, from the beginning of his career, has been persistently assailed in the most shameful manner, and after every assault his character has shown forth not only untarnished but brighter than before. For his first military success he was rewarded with calumnies, which threatened for a time to destroy him; he held his peace, and false testimony broke down of itself, leaving his reputation higher than ever. At every critical period of the war he was attacked again; before Vicksburg; in the Wilderness; at Petersburg, and perhaps we shall never know how near we came to losing his services at a moment when he alone could save our armies. Under these trials he was still silent, and the people, penitent for their temporary injustice, honored him afterward with all the more enthusiasm.

When peace had been declared he was traduced with redoubled malice by all classes of his political opponents from Andrew Johnson down to the *World*, and the result was his election to the Presidency by a most magnificent majority. In his present elevated position the attacks have been incessant, but though he has kept to his sensible resolution of holding his tongue, his enemies have been uniformly and immediately confuted. * * *

We never knew the propagators of such stories to acknowledge their falsity after they had been proved, but this makes little practical difference, for the people know the truth, and will honor their President all the more for the obloquy of which he has been the victim. *Judging from the past, we should say that General Grant's enemies are taking the best course to insure his election for another term.*

Reading for Democrats about their Candidate.

[From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.]

Mr. Greeley is the life-long champion of the great ideas and principles which made the Republican party possible. He has always been their advocate and embodiment. His pioneer labors in behalf of all great reforms prepared the way for the Republican organization. He has been the leading exponent of its sentiments from the start. His *Tribune* has been the textbook of Republican politics all over the country. He stands on a consistent, splendid record of fidelity to great national and humane principles. He has never swerved one hair's breadth in his allegiance to the central ideas, and purposes, and spirit on which the Republican party rests. He has never recanted a single article of the political creed he has spent all the best years of an arduous life in defending and urging upon his countrymen. He stands before the American people to-day the most conspicuous, the most representative, the most advanced Republican in the nation.

The project of the construction of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad, between the cities of St. Louis and San Francisco, is not progressing as favorably as was expected at the start. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the latter city, strenuous opposition was manifested to the proposed bonding of the city for five or ten millions of dollars in aid of its construction, while there are not wanting indications that St. Louis begins to shrink from assuming the heavy burden it would impose upon her. Other considerations, not thought of in the first blaze of enthusiasm, are also beginning to make themselves felt. It is recollected that the Indians bar the proposed line of route, and until they are disposed of the road cannot be built. Both St. Louis and San Francisco are evidently disposed—now that the first delirium has passed away—to think twice upon the matter before loaning their credit to the undertaking.

The London *Economist* is authority for the statement that there is no city in the world in which downright brutality is so unchecked as in London. In some of the lawless town of the United States, it says, there may be more bloodshed, but the knowledge of the fact that a six-shooter or a bowie-knife is ready for production at a moment's notice prevents much of that ruffianism which disgraces this metropolis, and frequently causes far more misery than those free fights that take place in the drinking saloons in America.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1872.

An officer of the Treasury, who has been on duty in North Carolina for the past year, and who of late has had occasion to visit every section of the State, arrived here yesterday, and expresses the unhesitating opinion that North Carolina will go for Grant by a largely increased majority. The colored vote he represents as solid for Grant, as is nearly the entire white Republican element. He says the Democrats agree that the party cannot rally its full vote for Greeley.

Mr. Crapsey, a careful Republican correspondent, telegraphs as follows in regard to the meeting at Raleigh yesterday, where the Democratic campaign in the central part of the State was formally opened: "To-day the Democrats had a meeting here, which had been largely advertised, but not more than one thousand were present. Doolittle was the first speaker, and made a very temperate address of about an hour and a half, devoted chiefly to an argument against centralization, which he said was now the tendency of the Republican party; but in eulogizing Mr. Greeley he said nothing of his opinions on this point. Doolittle said it would make no difference in the result, for Greeley was sure to be elected, whichever way the blacks voted, but he warned them that it would not be wise for them to vote *en masse* against the whites, for if they divided their vote equally between the parties, it would make both interested in maintaining their right to suffrage. This sentiment was applauded by the audience, which was almost exclusively white. Greeley's editorial on "Magnanimity in Triumph," just after Lee's surrender, and his letter on the threat of the Union League to expel him, were quoted from to show the Southern people that he was their friend. Doolittle said in further demand for Southern support, that Greeley had lost fifty thousand dollars by signing Jeff. Davis's bond, as subscribers to his book to that amount had withdrawn in consequence of that act. In the only part of his speech in which he charged the Republicans with wrongful conduct in this canvass, Doolittle refused to be responsible for the charge of Marshal Carrow's corruption funds. He credited that to Beck, of Kentucky."

The correspondent of the *World* estimates the number present at fifteen hundred, and says: "The negroes with whom I have talked are for Grant and against Greeley. They have been persuaded that the latter has changed his politics and is no longer a Republican, and that the triumph of his party will deprive them of the right of suffrage, and some think it will remit them again to a state of slavery. So while they speak respectfully and lovingly of Mr. Greeley of old, they lament what they call his present apostasy and will have nothing to do with him, and from present appearances at least seven-eights of the black votes will be given for the Radicals. The negro vote is estimated at about eighty-five thousand, in an estimated population of two hundred thousand. To this vote of the negroes must be added that of all the office holders and what are termed here carpet-baggers from the North, who will almost to a man vote the regular Republican ticket, and it will be seen that the result cannot yet be predicted with any degree of certainty."

IT STARTS HARD AND WON'T GO!

Greeley and Brown Failure in Erie County—That Republican Stronghold Stronger Than Ever.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., July 15, 1872.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a ratification meeting in this city on Saturday evening. The meeting was a failure in every respect, in view of the efforts to make it a success. There was neither a crowd nor enthusiasm, and the Republicans are delighted to find that there were so few Liberal Republicans participating. The speakers were Ross Thompson, Judges Morin and Marshall, M. B. Lowry, and one or two others whose names we did not learn. There were very few Republicans present, and no one of prominence or influence that sympathized with the object of the meeting. We were surprised to find that there are so few Greeley Republicans in this county. It is said by leading citizens here that there will not be two hundred in the county at the most, and very few place the number so high, while all agree that our majority will not be reduced in consequence of the coalition. We were surprised at this, because Greeley was raised in this county and learned the printing business in this city. Judge Sterrett, in whose office Greeley learned to be a printer, is for Gen. Grant, and so is all the old personal friends of the farmer of Chappaqua. Hon. J. B. Gore, one of the safest politicians in the State, says Grant's majority in Erie county will be as large or larger than four years ago, and he is corroborated in this by Gen. McCreery, Hon. John H. Walker, Hon. George Stow, and, in fact, all the Republicans with whom we have conversed. Morrow B. Lowry left the Republican party because he had no friends in it, and he has taken so few with him that his leaving provokes no feeling but gratification. He wants to be a candidate for Congress against Curtis, but a leading Democrat said to-day that the Democrats would never permit it or support him for anything, and that no man in the district could defeat Curtis. The Republicans are preparing for a Grant ratification meeting this week. We hear good accounts from all parts of the State, and Grant's majority in Pennsylvania will be larger than any candidate ever received.

B.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Mute Boy Recovers His Speech While in the Agonies of Death.

[From the Mauch Chunk Democrat.]

One of the most heartrending accidents that has happened in or about the coal works for years, was that which proved fatal to a mute boy, about fourteen years of age, named Brennan, near Carbondale, on Monday of last week. He was engaged in pushing coarse coal into the teeth of the breaker, and by some misstep one foot went with the coal and was caught by the teeth and suddenly drawn and crushed with the coal, until his body filled the mouth or opening above the revolving iron breaker, and thus stopped the revolutions of the machinery. His cries brought many to his relief in a few moments, but there was no way to get him out but to send to the machine shop for men and tools to take the machinery apart and allow the coal and the teeth to fall away from the mangled leg. The poor boy suffered the torments of death for nearly two hours before he was relieved, and then it was ascertained that most of his foot had been entirely torn away. He only survived about half an hour after he was taken out and carried home. The most remarkable thing connected with this sad affair, was the fact that the boy, although a mute, and speechless for life, actually begged of those about him to get him out quick, and prayed to God to spare his life as fluently and distinctly as could any boy. Will some scientific pariy explain the cause which gave the power of speech to this dying boy?

Maxims for the Farmer.

[From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.]

1. *Only good farming pays.* He who sows or plants, without reasonable assurance of good crops annually, had better earn wages of some capable neighbor than work for so poor a paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.

2. *The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops.* Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile virgin style; the farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better and better ever afterward.

3. *It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it.* To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration by buying costly commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.

4. *The good farmer sells mainly such products as are at least exhaustive.* Necessity may constrain him, for the first year or two, to sell grain, or even hay; but he will soon send off his surplus mainly in the form of cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that returns to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. A bank account daily drawn upon, while nothing is deposited to its credit, must soon respond, "No funds;" so with a farm similarly treated.

5. *Rotation is at least negative fertilization.* It may not positively enrich a farm; it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before the term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (nor endure) him longer than that. All our great wheat-growing sections of fifty years ago, are wheat-growing no longer, while England grows large crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation has preserved these, as the lack of it ruined those.

Shad in the Allegheny.

[From the Rochester Union.]

On Thursday night Jonathan Mason, under the direction of Seth Green, deposited thirty thousand young shad in the Allegheny river at Salamanca, which were hatched in the Hudson below Albany. The young fish were in excellent condition, and when dropped into the river above the dam struck out for deep water, to go just where no one can possibly say. This deposit was made at the request of the United States Commissioner, who requested Mr. Green to make an attempt to stock the tributaries of the Mississippi, of which the Allegheny is one. The expense of this attempt will be defrayed by the Federal Government, though it will be small. If these shad follow the instinct that seems to guide them in other waters they will descend the Allegheny to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, and so to the Allegheny in the course of the next year, and, when three years of age, will ascend to the place where they were set at liberty and find points where they can reproduce their kind in accordance with the natural laws that govern their species.

According to Poor's railroad statistics, "the cost of transporting Indian corn and wheat over ordinary highways will equal twenty cents per ton per mile. At such a rate the former will bear transportation only 125 miles to market, while its value is equal to 75 cents per bushel; the latter only 250 miles, while its value is $1 50 per bushel. With such highways only, our most valuable cereals will have no commercial value outside circles having radii of 125 and 250 miles respectively. Upon a railroad the transportation equals 1¼ cents per ton per mile. With such a work, consequently, the circle within which corn and wheat, at the prices named, will have a marketable value, will be drawn upon radii of 1,600 and 3,200 miles respectively. The area of a circle with a radius of 125 miles is 49,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn upon a radius of 1,600 miles is about 160 times greater, or 8,042,400 miles.

TSBURGH POST ON GRANT AND GREELEY.

e Two, Grant is Preferable—Democrats can Never go for Greeley.

THE DEMOCRACY RUINED.

than two months ago the *Post* believed abandon the Democratic organization filiate with Greeleyites would "bring al ruin." These are its words:

think that the *right course is to stand by* *cient and honorable Democratic organiza*-nd not allow ourselves to be drawn away t, through any hope of some partial or rary triumph which might be secured liation with our political enemies. *We it will bring political ruin*, instead hat grand success which our ples deserve.—*Post*, May 21.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES FOR A RADICAL.

Greeley sufficiently repudiated his life-loctrines to entitle him to Democratic Is he still a Radical? These are im-t questions in the light of what fol-

ley is fighting against some of the res of the Grant administration; and r, and no farther, he is indorsing a por-f the Democratic principle of govern-but *he will have to repudiate several of his e-long doctrines of government* ere he can to be a Democrat; and we take the l that *he cannot be a Radical and at the ime get Democratic votes*. One or the nust be given up.—*Post*, May 22.

THE CHOICE OF EVILS.

is it now, Mr. *Post?* Was the *choice* better by the action at Baltimore? Democracy have not yet admitted that re restricted to a *choice of evils*, as here-represented by Grant and Greeley.—lay 24.

CONCERNING ORTHODOXY.

e *Post* still orthodox, or has it laid itself o the charge of swallowing an "expedi-candidate—and that candidate a Radi-Read:

are rather inclined to the belief that the racy will hesitate for a considerable before accepting either Grant or Gree-*any other Republican*. In fact, it stands credit of the Democratic party, in the t political history of the country, that it *made expediency nominations, and never expediency candidates*. * * * It is Radical who resorts to expediency.—*Post*, 4.

ANNOT BE DRAGOONED OR BULLIED.

ge Black truly says: "*There are many ds of men in the Democratic party who fuse to be dragooned or bullied into the sup- the Cincinnati ticket*."—*Post*, May 25.

is it with you now, neighbor? Have e same emphatic indorsement for Judge s "true saying?"

WILL IT BE TOM SCOTT?

Post will certainly not support Greeley than it can get an honest orthodox can-. Its sole object is to *divide the Radical* ith Greeley. Listen:

prefer two Republican candidates to divide the Radical vote. So let Grant reeley run by all means."—*Post*, May 27.

WILL THE "POST" GO GRANT?

rather think it may. The ground has aid in the following ingenious manner:

e strongest advocates in the Democratic in favor of indorsing the nomination of y, do not pretend to do so on any other d than expediency and availability. In ay alone, cry they, can we succeed. We ll them a better and more certain way: *Grant*."—*Post*, May 28.

CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND.

capital of the Democracy, according to nventory in the *Post* of May 28, was: ly 3,000,000 voters," none of whom were ditary bondsmen," and hence unpurchas- "one thousand Democratic newspapers," npurchasable; "an active, living organ- in almost every town, county and in the Union;" "ten to fourteen Sena-nd about one hundred Representatives ngress," and "the Governors of one- of all the States, the Legislatures in as many, and half the Legislatures in States where they have not the Gov-." The Liberal assets are a few sore-d Radicals—Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, , and probably Sumner, without evi-of their ability to "withdraw ten per of the Radical vote of the country;" no al newspapers except the *Tribune*, and ps one or two more, no German papers, gislatures, etc. It then sums up:

do not see how the Democrats can con-o such a bargain. Nor can we see any ect that the Liberal strength can increase. *ow clear that the negroes will not divide on y. They will go solid for Grant. Nor will rmans, who love and admire Schurz, go for ilosopher. And the expectation that he can the masses of the Democrats* IS UTTERLY Surely, then, it would be *the silliest bar-ver made for the Democrats to go for Greeley*. we should lose our entire capital, and see a penny of dividend.—*Post*, May 28.

CHROME CAST STEEL.

New Article of American Manufacture.

e report of Col. Eads, the engineer of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, has ght into prominent notice an article nerican manufacture known as chrome steel. This steel is an amalgam of chro-n and wrought iron, and is produced by ng the two together in the crucible in the manner as carbon steel.

rome cast steel has properties and advan-entirely its own, and is especially adapted ols of all kinds. It can be worked at a heat—must be hardened at a very low and "cannot be injured by overheating." n be welded to iron or to itself, leaving no of the weld; it can be worked and re-ed without injury, and when made into a will do at least fifty per cent. more work any other steel, not excepting the highest d and choicest brands of foreign make.

varying the proportion of chromium required grade of steel can be produced. when the proper formula is once ascer-d for any given purpose, the same can be uced, *ad infinitum*, with the utmost cer-y, thus making it perfectly uniform in grade.

s said that near a quarter of a million of rs had been expended and lost in the ef-to produce certain bolts and staves re-d in the bridge above referred to, but ntil the inventor of chrome cast steel was l into the arena was the work success-done, when, as appears from Mr. Eads's t, every bolt and stave produced from ne steel was successful.

rome cast-steel has a tensile strength far ding that of any other. In a series of riments, the highest tensile strain obtain-as 198,070 pounds to the square inch; the age result of twelve specimens was 179,- pounds, whilst the highest strength of given in Perry's Metalurgy, is 132,909 ds per square inch.

its lower grades therefore, this new steel d seem to present a material for bridge ling excelling in tensile strength any l hitherto known.

the higher grades of tool steel it is equal-cellent; the ease with which it is worked uch higher heat than carbon steel will renders it very profitable to the manu-rer of tools.

these statements should be borne out by er practical tests there seems to be no n why this new metal should not ulti-ly supersede the use of carbon steel.

BALLOONING.

at a French Engineer Has Accomplished in Aerial Navigation.

e advocates of the possibility of utilizing balloon for the everyday purposes of life e been greatly encouraged by the result of ries of experiments lately made in Paris, recently communicated to the Academy ciences. The experimentalizer is an emi-t French engineer, and well acquainted both the theory and practice of his pro-on; and his attention was especially call-during the siege of Paris, to the importance having a balloon which possessed some er of steerage. He has completed the construction according to his new plan, made, as he claims, entirely successful eriments with it. The balloon is in the pe of an enormous egg, the longer axis izontal, with an oblong car suspended from The total length is 118 feet, and its diame-at the point of greatest circumference 49 . The rudder by which the balloon is red is a plain triangular surface made of arnished calico, and constructed as to turn ly on its forward extremity. The car is of ker-work, containing a windlass for the screw, eight men to manage, and is capable arrying fourteen persons. The rudder is d to the balloon itself, and the screw is be- it and immediately attached to the car, having only two blades, so that when the und is touched they can be placed hori-tally to escape injury. The windlass ich turns the screw is worked by r or eight men. The envelop of the loon is composed of white silk. The structor does not pretend to be able to ke a direct movement against the wind, only to deviate from its direct set when ning before it. He expects to be able to k to the right or left, but does not hope to able to beat to the windward. There is a ond balloon attachment to the bottom of main ballon, forming a kind of compart-nt, occupying about one-tenth of the cubic ce of the balloon, and serving to keep it f and of the required shape. In the ex-imental trip a half gale was blowing, and result answered entirely to his expecta-s. The screw drove the balloon about five les an hour quicker than the wind was wing, and by the use of the rudder the rse of the balloon could be altered eleven rees, either way, from the set of the wind.

REVIOUS to the great Presidential contest in vember, the following States and Territorie ld elections this fall: North Carolina, Au t 1; Kentucky, Montana and Utah, August New Mexico, September 1; California, Sep-nber 2; Vermont, September 3; Maine, Sep-nber 6; Colorado Territory, September 10; kota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Penn-vania and District of Columbia, October 8; uth Carolina, October 16; West Virginia, Oc-er 24. All the States for Presidential Elect- on the 5th of November, and on the same y the following choose State officers: Ala-ma, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, inois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massa-usetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, ssouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, nnessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. Arizona lds her Territorial election on the 8th of No-mber.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1872.

At the recent election of directors of the Erie Railway Company the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders here present do recommend to the directors of this company the prompt reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred in the removal of the late administration and in the legal proceedings connected with the same.

Of this the *Bulletin* says:

"This is simply a fraudulent method of attempting a fraud. If Mr. McHenry and his friends thought proper to buy out a lot of the late directors and to pay extravagant fees to agents for doing such work, in order to get the road into his hands and use it for the purposes of the Atlantic and Great Western, he should pay the expenses out of his own pocket, and especially as Erie is likely to suffer from his programme, if it can be carried out. There is a boldness in this first step toward plundering Erie which eclipses anything in the unfortunate history of that road; and especially if it be, as we are credibly informed, that the sum for which Mr. McHenry proposes to ask is $1,600,000. We have in this a fair sample of what may be expected from a McHenry administration, if such should be developed from the new direction."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116⅛	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅝	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	115⅛
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112⅞
New 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Gold	114⅝	114½	114¾
Currency 6s	114⅝	114½	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅝
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	116⅛
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	....
Central Pacific Railroad	....
Currency Pacifics	114⅝

—Monetary affairs are moving along quietly and comfortably, the market being well supplied with loanable funds, but with no such accumulation as would naturally tend to make money a drag.

—By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency we are enabled to give an abstract of the condition of the National Banks throughout the country at the last report, made June 10, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$867,433,596 79
Overdrafts	4,097,851 88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	377,029,700 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	15,409,950 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	16,458,250 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,270,610 47
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	91,564,269 53
Due from other national banks	39,468,323 39
Due from State banks and bankers	13,014,265 26
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	31,123,843 21
Current expenses	6,719,794 90
Premiums	6,616,174 75
Checks and other cash items	13,461,330 98
Exchanges for clearing house	88,592,800 16
Bills of other national banks	16,197,368 00
Bills of State banks	56,192 00
Fractional currency	2,069,463 94
Specie	24,256,644 14
Legal-tender notes	119,531,840 00
Clearing house certificates	12,090,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	3,375,000 00
Aggregate	$1,770,837,269 40

No. of banks 1,853.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$470,543,301 00
Surplus fund	105,181,943 28
Undivided profits	50,234,298 32
National bank notes outstanding	327,092,752 00
State bank notes outstanding	1,700,935 00
Dividends unpaid	1,454,044 06
Individual deposits	618,801,619 49
United States deposits	6,993,014 77
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	5,463,953 48
Due to national banks	132,804,924 02
Due to state banks and bankers	39,878,826 42
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,745,178 22
Bills payable	5,942,479 34
Aggregate	$1,770,837,269 40

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 17, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
Canton	....	98	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	75⅛	75¼	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	42⅞	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	....	75⅝	75½
Adams Express	....	98¼	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	98	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	73½	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	87¼	....	....	....	....
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	....	97⅝	97⅝
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	53	53½	....	....	52¾	52⅞
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	115	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	94⅝	92¾	92⅞	....	94⅝	98¾
Illinois Central	....	132	....	132½	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	91¼	91⅞	91⅛	91	91⅛	91½
Chicago and Northwest	73⅞	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Do. preferred	91	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91¼	91⅛
Rock Island	111	111¼	111¼	111½	111¼	111½
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	54	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
Do. preferred	78	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78½	78⅛
Wabash	....	75¼	....	75	....	....
Do. preferred	....	88	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	98	98	98
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	45½
Chicago and Alton	....	117	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	120	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	7¾	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	114⅝	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	107	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37⅞	....	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	20	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	43½	United Co's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	44¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	37⅞	Reading	58¼

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

July 13th.—The wool market has continued dull during the greater part of the week, the demand being confined to such lots as consumers were obliged to have to keep them employed for the time being. But in order to induce them to anticipate their wants to any extent a greater concession in prices would have to be made than holders are willing to submit to. Yet in the absence of any considerable demand, there is the usual competition among the sellers incident to such a condition of things, and the market has apparently settled down to its lowest bearings.

But it is difficult to convince manufacturers that such is the fact, especially when their goods are not selling, but are accumulating on their hands, with very little prospect of any immediate improvement in prices. Hence many of them are inclined to shut down on the production for a while and until Fall goods are wanted for distribution. Some have stopped a portion of their machinery, while others have suspended entirely and closed their mills for repairs. They will not resume operations until after the first of August, and consequently will not be in the market for wool until that time, when they hope that the ten per cent. reduction of the present tariff rates on foreign will enable them to purchase to better advantage.

But according to present appearances that little reduction will be more than offset by a reduction in the European markets which is now in progress. The late advices from London, touching the course of the public sale, have been very favorably and have strengthened the views of the holders on this side notwithstandidg the large stocks in bond here and New York. These advices note a further advance of 1d per pound in the prices of unwashed Australian fleeces during the last few days, and choice lots of Port Philip and New Zealand are now selling at 16a17d per pound, which is an improvemont of 2a 2½d since the opening of the sale in June.

New Western wool is arriving slowly, and is held at a range of 65a70c, though it is hardly probable that any considerable sales could be made on the basis of these figures. From the principal wool-growing States our advices are still to the effect that buyers and sellers are apart in their views, though the latter are gradually weakening in their pretensions, owing to the failure of the Eastern markets to respond, and the actual transactions are mostly at a range of 50a60c for the general run of Michigan and Ohio fleeces.

Sales of domestic during the week foot up 475,000 lbs. Included are 10,000 lbs X Wisconsin on private terms; 8,000 lbs choice New York 67c; 2,500 lbs No. 1 western 68c; 5,000 lbs unwashed western 46c; 5,000 lbs washed do 62c; 10,000 lbs coarse scoured 78c; 10,000 lbs sorts 72c; 3,000 lbs scoured Oregon $1 00; 30,000 lbs fine western 65a70c; 25,000 lbs unwashed delaine on private terms; 5,000 lbs do 58c; 4,000 lbs scoured 90c; 20,000 lbs Georgia 58c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

July 13.—The market for domestic fleece remains quiet, the necessities of neither buyer nor seller being sufficiently exigent to cause a relaxation of views necessary to impart tone and spirit to trade. Our advices from the West are to the effect that there has been no modification of views among farmers, 60a65c still being the asking prices in Ohio. Some sales have been made in Albany at 65c for good State fleece, but this appears to be a flight above the ideas of manufacturers, and market prices can scarcely be said to have been definitely established. Texas and California wool is now in good supply, but business is rather sluggish. The sales comprise 5,000 lbs of Georgia fleece at 53c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do, 50c; 3,000 lbs scoured Fleece, 1 05; 2,000 lbs Texas Fleece, 50c; 16,000 lbs ordinary do, 30a39½c; 30 bales California Fall clip, 26c; and 2,500 lbs scoured California, 80c. In Foreign wool business has also been light, but at full prices, the advices from London in regard to the public sale there continuing favorable. The sales have been 1,000 lbs Mestiza Pulled at 80c; 20 bales Mestiza Fleece, on private terms; 21,000 lbs do, 36c; 150 bales Australias, 56a60c; 10 do Cape, 42c; 25 do East India, 33a50c; 100,000 lbs Montevideo, and 20,000 lbs African, on terms not made public. Sheep skins are in demand, and prices favor the seller; sales 100 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms, understood at an advance on last sales.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 13.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70a72c; X do, 69a70c; medium and coarse do, 72a75c; combing and delaine do, 82a85c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a74c; combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47a50c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52½a55c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 80c; fair tub, 75c; inferior tub, 65a70c; No. 1 city pulled, 65a 70c; merino city pulled, 65½a67c; country pullings, 60a65c.—*North American.*

Wool.

The annexed table shows the number of bales of wool imported nto this port during the past week and since the first of January, as compared with the preceding year; also, the receipts of domestic during the same period:

FOREIGN.

	No. Bales.
Imports week ending July 12	2,411
Imports since January 1, 1872	67,022
Imports same period 1871	34,808

DOMESTIC.

Receipts week ending July 13	2,100
Receipts since January 1, 1872	33,209
Receipts same period 1871	72,209

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

July 16.—In the aggregate there has been a fair demand for the season, and consumers, to some extent, are laying in their winter's supply. Prices have been steadily maintained:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	18a20c
Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bush	16a c
Cannel, delivered, ℔ bush	24a c
Gas coke, at yards	10a c
Anthracite, ℔ ton	$10a10 50

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand and steady; No 2 Milwaukee $1 24. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 41½c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 26½c. Rye—Market firm; No 2 59c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2 56c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1872. }

REMARKS—Rain is the order of the day, and the night, too. The rivers are "up" and coal going "down." The general market rules uniform, and we have few changes to note.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,803	4,245	7,048
Apples, bbls	161	226	387
Cheese, boxes	792	1,080	1,772
Corn, sacks	2,243	1,985	4,228
Wheat, sacks	1,375	1,233	2,608
Barley, sacks	304	666	970
Rye, sacks	345	213	558
Oats, sacks	7,882	5,824	13,706
Butter, packages	147	223	360
Bacon, tierces	1,415	6,888	8,458
Bacon, pieces	1,415	1,505	2,920

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, 48 ℔ cent., 4c ℔ lb; refined 5c for 48 ℔ cent.; nitrate soda 4⅞c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—The supply is rather more liberal, and in quality better; sales at $3 to $5 ℔ bbl. Receipts 39 bbls.

BUTTER—Receipts 38 packages. Strictly choice packed sell ups to 17c ℔ lb. Inferior grades, 10a12a 15c.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a8c lb.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75a3 00a3 25 ℔ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3. $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ℔ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes ℔ lb 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been a slight advance in some brands, and a fair trade reported. We quote: Hams, sugar cured, 15c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11½a 12½c; dried beef 18½c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11½c. Receipts of bacon tierce 790.

CHEESE.—Market weak and lower. We quote Goshen 11a12c; Factory 10a11c; Dairy 8a9c. Receipts, 294 lbs.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand limited, with small sales at the following figures: Hams 8a10c ℔ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ℔ lb; shoulders 4½a5c ℔ lb; country lard 7½a8c ℔ lb as per quality.

COAL—The current rates for coal delivered are as follows: Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are held at 20a 20½c for round lots, with the usual advance from stores.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ℔ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 ℔ barrel.

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00a6 50a7 00 ℔ case; tomatoes, $4 50 a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ℔ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $550.

GROCERIES—Market active and prices unchanged Following are the rates at which sales are made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 12c½; A do 12c; B do 11⅞c; Chesapeake extra C 11½a11½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—Market dull and prices lower; sales at 17a 18c ℔ dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c ℔ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,563 lbs. In the present unsettled state of the market it is difficult to give quotations, but we venture the following: Mills—National, white wheat, $10 20; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 30. Stores: Cassetts XXX, $8 00; fair to good spring, $7 25a7 75. Little old wheat flour is selling from stores a present, springs being cheaper, have taken their place to a great extent.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of barley, corn and oats, since our last report:

Barley, sacks	340	Oats, sacks	900
Corn, sacks	530		

With regard to the wheat market we have little to say. Neither buyers nor sellers seem to know what to do and we await their action. In the meantime we quote: Red winter $1 63a1 65; white $1 68 a1 70. Oats—The receipts are still in excess of the demand, which causes the market to rule dull. We quote white at 43c, and mixed at 41c. Corn, on track—Yellow, 60c; mixed, 58c. Rye—Little doing, with small sales at 72c. Barley nominal.

HAY—The receipts are light; baled on the wharf and depot at $25, 28a30 as to quality.

HOPS—Sales at 68a70c ℔ lb for '71s.

HUSKS—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 73a 75c; No 2 60a62c ℔ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ℔ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75a85c ℔ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts light and prices firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales are made at $2 25a2 50 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—There is an active demand with sales at 3⅞a4c.

SEED—Flaxseed sells readily at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ℔ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7½a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. Highwines 91a93 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

REMARKS—As we have before remarked there is no crude market here. Sales of the raw material have been transferred to leading points in the oil regions, of which Parkers' Landing is one of the principal ones. Sales were reported there at $3 65a3 67 ℔ barrel.

REFINED.

The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing either new or important. We give the nominal quotations for Eastern delivery: Spot or July, 22c; August, 22½c; September, 22½c; November and December, 22½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm during the day; bidding $3 55. On the upper and lower roads there was an advance of from 4c to 7½c all round, closing firm with an up ward tendency. Following are the sales reported:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, sale delivery	3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, sale delivery	3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road	3 62½
500 bbls upper road	3 52½
500 bbls upper road	3 55
1,000 bbls lower road	3 57½
1,000 bbls lower road	3 57½
1,000 bbls Oil City	3 70

NEW YORK, July 17, closing 16.—Crude in bulk is held at 12½c, with no business at this price. Refined a trifle firmer; there are no sellers under 22½a22½c for spot, but no business is reported. Cases quoted at 27a57½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is a little more active for next month's deliveries but outside of this trade unimportant. We quote refined at 21⅞a22c; sales of 2,500 bbls first half August 22 3-16c, and 3,000 bbls for last half August 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude 11⅞c; cases 26⅝c; sales none, futures August 22⅝c; spot 22⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, July 17,—Market quiet and firm; spot $3 60 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 17.—Market quiet at $3 60 and bidding $3 55.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market very firm at $3 60; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 75a3 80.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, July 17.—Market quiet and firm at $3 57½.

TIDIOUTE, July 17.—Market very quiet at $3 73.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market very quiet at $3 70.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged; choice spring extras $6 25a7 00; Minnesota $6 50a$7 50; superfine $2 75a4 00.

GRAIN—Wheat closed quiet at $1 25½ cash and seller July; $1 18½a1 18¾ seller August. Corn dull and easier at 42a42½c seller August; 43½c seller September; rejected 38½a38⅝c. Oats steadier and in fair demand at 27½a27⅞c cash and seller July; 26½a26½c seller August and September; 25⅞a26c seller the year Rye dull and lower 57a58c cash; 53c seller last half of August. Barley firm and better for September; sales at 59c; No 2 53a54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13 00 seller September; $13 25a13 50 seller August. Lard firm at 9½c bid for winter; summer saleable at 7¾c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; shoulders 5c; short rib sides 6⅞a7c. Sweet preserved hams in good demand; choice winter 13a13½c; summer 10a11c.

WHISKY—Steady; salable at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton in brisk export demand; middling upland 23½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 52a5 70; white western extra $7 30a8 75; St. Louis $9 30a10 75. Rye flour steady and in fair demand at $3 25a3 50. Whisky dull at 92½a93c. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; No 2 spring Chicago $1 50; No 2 Milwaukee $1 52a1 53; fair to choice amber Michigan and State $1 75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; steamer, western mixed, 59a60c; sales do at 61½c. Oats dull; western 44a45c; Ohio 47c. Eggs—prime western 16a17c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 15 a1 20. Hops quiet and firm at 65c. Leather quiet at 27a29c; Orinoco 26a27c. Coffee easier; Rio 16½a18½c. Sugar unsettled; fair to good refining 8½a8⅞c; Cuba 8½a9c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½a9c. Petroleum—Crude 12½c; refined 22⅞c. Turpentine firm at 47½c. Provisions—Pork dull; mess $13 50a13 75; prime $10 50a11. Beef dull; plain mess $7 50a9 50; extra do $10a12; hams dull at $18 62a24. Cut meats steady; hams 10a16c; shoulders 5½a5½c. Middles quiet and heavy; long clear 7½c; Cumberland cut 6½c. Lard heavy; new 8a8½c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese firm at 9a11c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 575, making the total supply for the week 3,485, against 8,313 last week. Market lively this morning at an advance of ½c on last week's prices; run light on account of hot weather. The stock was of good quality, several prime lots Kentucky and Indiana changing hands; attendance good; about 1,300 were disposed of; sales 168 Ohio steers, 1,238 to 1,489 lbs, at $6 12½a6 60; 89 Kentucky steers, 1,195 to 1,343 lbs, at $6 12½a6 65; 222 Missouri steers, 1,255 to 1,329 lbs, at $6 25a6 50; 30 Missouri oxen, 1,497 lbs, at $5 75; 264 Illinois steers, 1,174 to 1,339 lbs, at $6 20a6 62½; 32 Indiana do, 1,255 lbs, at $6 30; 96 Indiana do, 1,395 lbs, at $6 87½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 6,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,701. Market opened strong and active at $8 50a9 00 for Canada lambs; steady at $5 00a5 50 for Canada sheep; slightly improved on western sheep at $4 00a5 25, a superior lot bringing $6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week thus far 13,600. Market steady at $4 25a4 50—a slight advance on yesterday's rates; but few loads in pens and but little inquiry; sales 134 Illinois, 198 lbs, $4 45; 166 do, 204 lbs, at $4 50; 165 Ohio, averaging 188 lbs, at $4 25.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Beeves—Total receipts for the week 7,600, against 8,500 the week previous; on sale to-day 5,000, viz.: 167 cars at Communipaw, 127 cars at One Hundredth street and 40 cars at Weehawken; market dull and prices rather lower; the decline is equivalent to ¼a½c; still prime heifers brought good prices: 4 car loads of choice Illinois, 8¾ cwt, 12½a14c, all weighed 58 and 59 pounds per cwt; 4 cars Ohio, 8¾ cwt, 12a12½c; 10 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 11½a12½; 9 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, 9c; 5 cars prime Texans, 1,200 pounds, 11c, 56 pounds per cwt; cattle about all sold.

Sheep—Total receipts 21,700, against 19,700 last week; good sheep scarce, in demand, and worth 6½c; a few lots reached 7c. Lambs abundant and lower; ordinary 8a12c; 2 cars Delaware lambs, 57 lbs, sold at 11c; 1 car Canada, 60 lbs, 11½c; 1 car Maryland, 52 lbs, 11½c; 1 car 84 lbs Ohio sheep 6½c; 1 car good do, 85 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts 31,300, or 1,000 less than previous week; receipts to-day 60 cars; market firm at 5⅝a 6c for dressed.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour—demand fair and market firm at $7 50a7 75. Wheat—demand good at full prices; old scarce at $1 50a1 52; new $1 38a1 45. Corn 49a51c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries in fair demand and firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs—demand fair and market firm at 14c. Butter—demand good at full prices for choice; other grades unsalable. Pork steady and in moderate demand; regular held at $13a14. Lard steady at 8⅞a9c; good wanted at 8⅞c. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; bulk sides were sold at 6¾c, but are now held at 6⅞c, at which clear rib are salable; clear held at 7⅛c. Bacon—demand fair and prices advanced for clear ribs; bacon shoulders 5⅜c; sales of clear rib at 8c and clear at 8⅝c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour in improved demand and prices unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white amber $1 85a1 90. Corn dull; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed 40a41; white 42a43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions very strong and unchanged. Western butter firmer, with an advancing tendency, at 18c. Whisky unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair 10½c. Coffee 16½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

REMARKS.—Since our last weekly report there has been some important changes in the market. Nails have been advanced 25c per keg, and iron 1-10 per cent per lb on all sizes. Tobacco is quoted lower, as will be seen below. There are a few changes in drugs—other articles remaining uniform. Trade is rather dull, which is generally the case at this season of the year. Below will be found the rulings of the market. For reliable business houses see advertising columns of PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14 c	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14 c	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90@ 95
Proof rectified		1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	$70 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	SINGLE STRENGTH.		
	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 50	6 25	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 00	6 75	9 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 25	7 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 50	13 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		8 00	15 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		8 25	15 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 75	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		9 00	17 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 75	19 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 50	20 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 50	21 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 50	24 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			25 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			27 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			29 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			31 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

	℔ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	45c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	48c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	51c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	45c
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity,)	50c
Copper Bottoms	48c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	53c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	50c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	80c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	49c
Boiler size, 6 inch 14x49, 7 inch 14x52, by the case, 50c; Boiler size, 8 inch 14x56, 9 inch 14x 60, less than case	51c
(And all sizes not over 20 inches wide.)	54c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	57c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	57c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the ruling prices in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@42
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	37@39
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ℔ lb	39@43
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ℔ lb	38@42
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 5
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	90c@$1 1
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd uppper, ℔ lb	23@26
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz	$6 50@7 0
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11½@12 c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @9 c	Green butch's do	14 @15 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℔ gal	80c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8@8½c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

	Price ℔ lb.		Price ℔ lb.
Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	8 c
Ex. Boston crackers	9½c	Lemon crackers	13c
Butter crackers	8 c	Soda crackers	8 c
Cream crackers	21½c	Sugar crackers	10½c
Fruit crackers	13 c	Water crackers	7½c
Fruit cakes	13½c	Wine crackers	10½c
Ginger cakes	13 c	Lemon jumbles	14½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	14½c
N Y water crackers	8 c	Spiced jumbles	13½c
Orange cakes	13½c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 1, 1872. }

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl "	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	$200@210
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	5 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

Annexed are the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 60@ 65	Diamond Twist	80@ 90
Flounders	58@ 65	Rough & Ready	80@ 90
Tens	55@ 65	Scotch Snuff	70@ 75
Navy	60@ 65	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	50@ 60	Cut and Dry	32@ 40
Richmond do	50@ 55	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The new clip is coming in more freely, though holders are still firm in their views and are holding for the top figures which purchasers are not inclined to pay. The following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece	60@62	Tubwashed	65@70
Medium fleece	60@65	Unwashed	45@50
Fine fleece	60@62		

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

	Per M.
Square pine timber, from	$13 00a18 00
Pine boards (according to quality)	20 00a26 00
Pine joist	16 00a18 00
Hemlock boards	11 00a14 00
Hemlock joist	12 00a14 00
Fencing lumber, Hemlock	12 00a13 00
Shingles	4 50a 5 50
Lath	2 75a 3 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			
Acetic	lb	17 @	20
Citric	lb	1 30 @	1 35
Oxalic	lb		38
Tartaric	lb	70 @	72
Alcohol, gall		1 88 @	2 25
Aloes.			
Cape	lb		20
Socot	lb		85
Am. Carb	lb	24 @	25
—Aqua	lb	12 @	14
Annotta	lb	75 @	80
Ashes	lb		
—Soda	lb	6½@	7½
Bal. Copa	lb	1 08 @	1 16
Bay Rum, gal		3 50 @	4 00
Bark.			
Cassia	lb		44
Cinch r'd	lb	1 38 @	1 48
" Pale	lb	80 @	85
" Com	lb	45 @	55
Black Lead.			
American	lb	5 @	6
East Ind	lb	11 @	12
German	lb	7 @	9
Blue Mass	lb		62
Blue Vitr	lb	14 @	15
Borax ref	lb	36 @	38
Brims roll	lb	4½@	5½
—Flor Sul	lb	5½@	6
Calomel A	lb		1 40
—English	lb		1 62
Camp ref	lb	80 @	85
Canthar's	lb		2 60
Cham. Ger	lb		
—Roman	lb	47	52
Chlorof'm	lb	1 55 @	1 60
Cloves	lb		47
Cochineal	lb	94 @	98
Con lye case		5 50 @	5 75
Copp'ras	lb	2½@	3½
Cream Tar	lb	48 @	50
Cubebs	lb		28
Cudbear	lb	25 @	45
Emery En	lb	10 @	12
Et Nit sps	lb	38 @	40
—Sulph	lb	68 @	74
Ext l'ogw	lb	12 @	12½
—Liq Cala	lb	48 @	50
—Italian	lb		40
—Sicily	lb		25
Fustic chi	lb	3 @	4
Galls Alep	lb	39 @	41
Gum.			
Arabic sts	lb	26 @	40
" White	lb	55 @	65
Myrrh T'k	lb		67
Shellac	lb	50 @	54
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @	50
" Flake	lb	90 @	1 30
Hoffm's A	lb		46
Indigo Ma	lb	1 35 @	1 40
—Span fl't	lb	1 40 @	1 50
Iodine res	lb		12 25
Junip Ber	lb	7 @	11
Log Chipd	lb	3 @	4
Mace	lb		1 88
Madder	lb	19 @	21

Magne cal	lb	75 @	1 40
—Carb	lb	35 @	45
Manna S F	lb		97
Morph sul	lb	5 50 @	5 80
Nutm No 1	lb		1 32
Oil.			
Bergamot	lb	6 30 @	6 60
—Castor	lb	20 @	25
—Cinnam	lb		3 70
—Cloves	lb	2 40 @	2 50
Oil.			
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @	2 50
Lemon	lb	6 00 @	6 40
Linseed	gall	95 @	1 02
Neats f	gall	1 25 @	1 30
Olive	gall	1 75 @	2 00
—quarts	doz	6 62 @	10 00
—pints	doz	3 50 @	3 75
Origan	lb	80 @	1 75
Pepper't	lb	4 80 @	5 00
Rosemary	lb	1 50 @	2 00
Sassafras	lb	1 20 @	1 30
Sperm	gall	2 40 @	2 50
Tanners	gall	70 @	90
Whale	gall	1 02 @	1 10
Winteg'n	lb		6 25
Opium Ty	lb	8 25 @	8 50
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @	4 75
Potass.			
Bichrom	lb	28	30
Chlorate	lb	65 @	68
Iodide	lb	8 88	9 00
Putty	lb	4½@	5½
Quin sulp	oz		2 60
Rosin	lb	7 00 @	9 00
Root.			
Gentian	lb		14
Gingr E I	lb		21
" Jamca	lb		30
Ipecac pow	lb		2 30
Jalap pow	lb		90
Liquorice	lb	15 @	18
Rhub E I	lb	1 50 @	1 75
Sars Hon	lb	51 @	55
Senega	lb		1 40
Valeri En	lb		45
" Germ	lb		35
Sal Ammo	lb	15½@	17
—Epsom	lb	3½@	5
—Soda	lb	4 @	4½
Seed.			
Canary	lb	8½@	9
Hemp	lb	8½@	9
Cardamn	lb		4 25
Mustard	lb	18 @	22
Senna Al	lb		28
" E In	lb		28
Soda.			
Bi Carb	lb	7 @	8
Soap Cast	lb	15 @	18
—Cast wh	lb	24 @	27
Sugar L'd	lb		37
Turp sps	gall	58 @	65
Varnish.			
Copal	gall	1 50 @	2 25
Japan	gall	90 @	1 35
Damar	gall	2 00 @	2 70
Ven Red	lb	3½@	4½

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 5c, card rates, 2 ℔ cent. off net.

Nails, $5 75 card rate, 12½c ℔ keg, 2 ℔ cent. off net

Iron wedges ... 6½c ℔ lb net

Norway Nail rods ... 8 6-10c ℔ lb net

Iron fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape, 35c ℔ foot of fence, net.

	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	50 and 10 ℔ cent. off net
Plow bolts	10 "
Stove bolts at the list price	
Machine and square head bolts, new list	10 "
Coach and lag screws, new list	10 "
Bolt ends, new list	10 "
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	3c ℔ lb off

1 cent ℔ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Net Prices.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅝ in. diam., 5 8-10c ℔ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c ℔ lb advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅝ in. diam., 8 3-10c; 9-16 in. diam. 9 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 10 3-10c. 1 cent ℔ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10 3-10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 12 3-10c ℔ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8 1-10c ℔ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9 6-10c ℔ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	5 ℔ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 00 ℔ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$15 50 ℔ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	4½c ℔ lb

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	℔ lb. 5 9-10c
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long	6 2-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6 7-10c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	7c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7 5-10c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	55c cts ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	70c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 10 ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 20 ℔ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	20c
Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces	38c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℔ set	60c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set	65c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℔ set	70c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set	75c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	16½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each	16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do	13½c
Wrought rub irons, each	11c
Stay chain hooks	8c
Single tree or end clips, each	9c
Double or centre clips, light pattern	10c
Double or center clips, heavy patterns	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 10 ℔ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ℔ 1,000	$15 50 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ℔ 1,000	12 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	6c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings	8½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ℔ lb	6c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ lb	10 6-10
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	12 6-10
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ℔ lb extra	1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ℔ lb net	16 8-10
Coupling plates Double tree plates	℔ lb 9c net
Tongue plates Neck yoke	℔ lb 10½c
Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ℔ lb as band iron	
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. ℔ lb net.	12 8-10
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. ℔ lb net.	13 8-10

IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	5c	inch	5 4-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1½ inch	5 2-10c	1⅛ and 1¼ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	5 2-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1½ to 2 inch	5 2-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ...	5 3-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	5c	½ to 7-16 inch	5 7-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	5 3-10c	⅜ inch	5 8-10c
3 to 3⅛ inch	5 5-10c	5-16 inch	6 2-10c
3⅝ to 4 inch	6c	¼ inch	6 6-10c
⅞ to ¾ inch	5 2-10c	3-16 inch	8 6-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	5 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	6 5-10c	Nail rods	8 9-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 6-10c	⅞ to 1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 7-10c	½ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6 2 10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	6c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 6-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 2-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	7 2-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	6 3-10	1 inch	7 5-10
3½ to 4⅞ "	6 5-10	⅞ "	8
1⅞ to 2 "	6 5-10	¾ "	8 5-10
1½ to 1⅝ "	6 8-10	⅝ "	9
1⅛ to 1¼ "	7 1-10	½ "	9 5-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1½ inch	5 6-10c	½ inch	6
⅜ to ¾ inch	5 8-10c	⅜ inch	6 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1½ inch	5 9-10c	½ inch	7 1-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	6 4-10c	⅜ inch	8 6-10c
Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	7	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅞ inch	7 7-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	6 4-10c	Heads, flanging	9 2 10c
Boiler plate	8 2-10c	Plow slabs	7 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	7 4-10c	Plow wings	7 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 8-10c	8 3-10c	9 8-10c
No. 21 to 24	7 c	8 5-10c	10 c
No. 25 to 26	7 2-10c	8 7-10c	10 2-10c
No. 27	7 4-10c	8 9-10c	10 4-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Prices subject to changes of market, without notice.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the current rates of wrought iron tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Wrought Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foo.
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 30	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 49
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	℔ doz.		℔ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 50@2 75	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00@3 25
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50@3 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 85	String be's, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	3 00
Green corn, 2 lb	@2 75	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	@2 75	Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 25
Strawber's, 2 lb	3 50@4 00	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	3 25@3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 lbs	2 75	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 75
2lb pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25@4 75
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 s	3 00	Pie peaches, 5 lbs	2 50
Layer raisins	$3 00a3 25	Oranges	$8 00a10 00
Val. raisins	14c	Lemons	7 00a10 00
Prunes, old	9½a10c	Peanuts, ℔ bush roasted	$3 00a3 50
Prunes, new	12a13c		
Currants	9½a10c		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 10 ℔ case.
Less quantity	5 60 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	7½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3⅝c ℔ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	8 c ℔ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ℔ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ℔ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ℔ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℔ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ℔ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℔ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ℔ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ℔ bb
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℔

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 11, 1872. }

The sales for the week, as reported below, indicate an improved condition of the market for pig iron, and shows that consumers are willing to take any lots that are offered at prices below the rate at which makers of good brands of mill iron are holding. But few of the mills are ready to commence puddling, but nearly all are hurrying up their repairs so as to be ready to start as soon as the weather will permit, or the demand for manufactured iron and nails requires. As soon as the mills are ready to work again an active demand for raw irons may be expected.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

1,000 tons gray forge red short	$50 00—4 mos
800 tons gray forge red short	50 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge red short	50 00—4 mos
200 tons gray neutral	50 00—4 mos
900 tons cold short forge	50 00—6 mos
500 tons gray forge red short	50 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

650 tons gray forge	48 00—5 mos
400 tons red short forge	50 00—4 mos
150 tons gray forge	47 50—4 mos
100 tons white forge	45 00—5 mos
100 tons white mottled	46 00—5 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	$54 00—4 mos
500 tons neutral forge	48 00—4 mos

Eastern Coke.

200 tons mottled neutral	$46 00—4 mos
300 tons mottled neutral	46 00—5 mos

Connellsville Coke.

100 tons No 1 foundry, Dunbar, to arrive	52 00—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry, Dunbar, to arrive	51 00—4 mos
70 tons white iron, Dunbar, from yard.	46 00—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry, Dunbar from yard	53 00—4 mos

Ore.

2,000 tons Lake Superior ore	p. t.

PIG IRON, ORE AND BLOOM RECEIPTS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 13, 1872. }

The following abstract shows the relative amounts of raw irons received in this city by river and and rail, for the six months ending July 1st. It may be proper to remark that the low stage of water in the Ohio river during a portion of the time prevented a large amount from arriving that was purchased for this market. The receipts for previous years are also given. The increase, as will be perceived, is large. The net increase by rail, as compared with the first six months in 1871, was 80,590 tons, and as compared with 1870, was 141,780 tons.

Recapitulation.

From January to July	1870. Cars.	1871. Cars.	1872. Cars.
P. F. W. and C. R. R.	4,550	8,872	9,233
P. C. R. R.	3,815	3,136	9,427
Cleveland & P'gh	2,446	3,881	4,078
Allegheny Valley R. R.	332	661	561
P'gh & Connellsville	155	382	1,125
P'gh, Cin. & St. L.	....	78	420
West Penn	....	409	632
Total cars	11,298	17,419	25,476
Total tons	112,980	174,190	254,760

Pig Iron, Ore and Bloom Receipts by the Ohio River from January to June, 1872; Also, Previous Years.

	Ore.	Pig Iron.	Blooms.	Total.
January, tons	1,700	1,143	....	2,843
February, tons	1,225	400	....	1,625
March, tons	600	257	....	857
April, tons	7,600	2,467	300	10,367
May, tons	5,340	1,644	26	7,010
June, tons	7,075	5,195	200	12,470
Total tons	23,540	11,106	526	35,172
Jan'y to July, 1871	17,250	17,081	820	35,151

Grand total.	1871, Tons.	1872, Tons.
River Receipts Jan'y to June 30	35,151	35,172
Rail Receipts Jan'y to June 30	174,190	254,760
Total	209,341	289,932

Pig Iron, Ore and Bloom Receipts by Rail.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	3,096	Nimick & Co.	2,603
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	55	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	523
Bryan & Caughey	560	J. A. Caughey	192
J. W. Porter	110	J. W. Porter	214
Brown & Co.	40	Brown & Co.	127
John Moorhead	23	John Moorhead	48
Wm. Smith	26	Wm. Smith	191
Pittsburgh F. Works	161	Pittsburgh F. Works	93
Superior Mills	217	Superior Mills	122
Hallman & H.	1,257	Hallman & H.	685
Everson, P. & Co.	73	Everson, G. & Co.	57
Union Mills	276	Union Mills	117
Zug & Co.	19	Zug & Co.	374
Coleman, R. & Co.	260	Coleman, R. & Co.	134
Reese, Graff & Co.	183	Reese, Graff & Co.	112
Carnagie, K. & Co.	20	Paul Jones	101
Lindsay & McC.	34	Lindsay & McC.	95
Robinson, Rea & Co.	127	Robinson, R. & Co.	22
Spang, C. & Co.	129	Spang, C. & Co.	277
Totten & Co.	15	Meredith, F. & Co.	64
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.	187	Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell Co.	246
Jones & Laughlins	98	Jones & Laughlins	20
Rodgers & Burchfield	40	Rodgers & Burchfield	41
Byers, McCullough & Co.	8	Byers, McCullough & Co.	45
Wharton Bros.	15	Wharton Bros.	23
Shoenberger, Blair & Co.	142	Shoenberger, B. & Co	419
Wm. Clark & Co.	10	Wm. Clark & Co.	23
Graff, Bennett & Co.	200	Graff, Bennett & Co.	458
Lewis, Oliver & P.	211	Lewis, Oliver & P.	310
J. Reamer	21	J. Reamer	135
Lloyd & Black	11	Lucy Furnace	6
Various consignees	137	Siberia Iron Works	9
Total cars	8,872	Isabella Furnace	483
		Harbaugh, M. & Co.	236
		J. Painter & Sons	165
		Cambria Iron Works	123
		Chess, Smyth & Co.	118
		Loomis & C.	30
		Wilson, Graff & Co.	22
		Dickson, M & C	10
		Hussey, Wells & Co.	13
		Park Bros	30
		Various consignees	74
		Total cars	9,233

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.		January to June 30, 1872.	
John Moorhead	985	John Moorhead	1,511
Nimick & Co.	294	Nimick & Co.	545
Bryan & Caughey	161	J. A. Caughey	526
J. Reamer	496	J. Reamer	779
R. Wister	91	R. Wister	298
Lloyd & Black	21	Lloyd & Black	78
J. W. Porter	432	J. W. Porter	839
Hallman & H.	318	Hallman & H	157
Lewis, Oliver & P.	21	Lewis, Oliver & P.	16
H. Critchlow	74	H. Critchlow	20
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	159	J. Wood's Sons & Co	167
Brown & Co.	2	Brown Bros.	139
Jones & Laughlins	14	Jones & Laughlins	34
Various Consignees	72	Shoenberger, B. & Co	20
Total for 1871	3,136	J. Marshall	59
		Coleman, R. & Co.	25
		Mahn & B.	84
		Byers, McC. & Co.	10
		T. F. Smith	15
		Moorhead & Co	11
		Dilworth, Porter & Co	35
		Wm. Clark & Co.	6
		Totten & Co.	15
		Wharton Bros.	24
		McIntosh, H. & Co.	5
		Various	10
		Total for 1872	9,427

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872	Cars.
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	1,166	Shoenberger, B & Co.	1,198
Nimick & Co.	227	Nimick & Co.	245
Wharton Bros.	26	Wharton Bros.	52
Loomis & Collard	4	Loomis & Collard	43
Hussey, Wells & Co.	59	Hussey, Wells & Co.	8
Wilson, Glass & Co.	46	Wilson, Glass & Co.	63
Reese, Graff & Co	54	Rees, Graff & Co.	57
Carnagie, K. & Co.	149	Carnagie, K. & Co.	22
Bryan & Caughey	85	J. A. Caughey	41
Coleman, R. & Co.	122	Coleman, R. & Co.	55
Everson, P. & Co.	43	Everson, G. & Co.	19
Hallman & H.	142	Hallman & H.	74
Jones & Laughlins	33	Jones & Laughlins	71
Pittsburgh Bolt W.	41	Pittsburgh Bolt W.	90
Wm. Clark & Co.	20	Wm. Clark & Co.	36
Brown & Musgrave	14	J. W. Porter	4
Dilworth, P. & Co.	24	Dilworth, P. & Co.	28
Union Mills	42	Union Mills	53
McKnight, P. & Co.	214	McKnight, P. & Co.	236
J. Reamer	14	Pittsb'gh Forge W.	4
John Moorhead	105	John Moorhead	151
Zug & Co.	40	Zug & Co	93
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	29	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	20
Park Bros.	6	Park Bros.	9
Wm. Smith	37	Wm. Smith	25
Brown & Co.	14	Brown & Co	85
Graff, B & Co.	11	Graff, B. & Co.	152
McKnight & Co.	157	McKnight & Co	87
J Painter & Sons	48	Painter & Sons	9
Harbaugh, M. & Co.	4	Isabella Furnace	178
Lewis, Oliver & P.	6	Lewis, O. & P.	105
Byers, McC. & Co.	29	Byers, McC. & Co.	6
Various Consignees	57	Lucy Furnace	240
Total, 1871	3,881	McIntosh, H. & Co.	8
		Lewis, B., D. & Co.	38
		Kloman, C. & Co.	225
		Spang, C. & Co.	41
		Wm. Clark & Co.	21
		Moorhead & Co.	67
		Various consignees	98
		Total, 1872	4,078

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872.	Cars.
Lewis, O. & P.	71	Lewis, O. & P.	110
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	10	Shoenberger, B. & Co.	7
Wm. Smith	42	Wm. Smith	4
McKnight, P. & Co.	37	McKnight, P. & Co.	9
Reese, Graff & Co.	13	Reese, Graff & Co.	13
J. Moorhead	215	J. Moorhead	116
Brown & Co.	22	Brown & Co.	16
Graff, Bennett & Co.	35	Graff, B. & Co	14
Byers, McC. & Co.	19	Byers, McC. & Co.	23
J. W. Porter	10	Lindsay & McC.	12
Totten & Co.	7	Wm. Clark & Co.	12
H. Woodsides	8	H. Woodsides	23
McKnight & Co	51	McKnight & Co	9
Carnagie, K. & Co.	86	Anderson & Woods	23
Coleman, R. Co.	15	J. Marshall	29
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	4	Zug & Co	16
Various consignees	16	Spang, C. & Co.	8
		Jones & L	13
		Various consignees	12
Total	661	Total	561

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872.	Cars.
H. Childs	4	Childs & Bro.	500
Lewis, Oliver & P.	25	J. W. Porter	256
Lloyd & Black	25	Hallman & H.	323
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	55	Pittsburgh Bolt W'ks	43
John Moorhead	141	Various	3
Everson, P. & Co.	10	Total	1,125
Robinson, Rea & Co.	3		
Hallman & H.	52		
W. J. Anderson	12		
Fort Pitt Works	8		
Painter & Sons	22		
Byers, McC. & Co.	9		
Loomis & Co.	2		
Various	14		
Total	382		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	69	Nimick & Co.	77
J. Moorhead	2	J. W. Porter	124
W. J. Anderson	1	Shoenberger, B. & Co.	6
Hallman & H.	4	Hallman & H.	169
Louis, O. & P.	2	Loomis & Co.	10
Total	78	R. Wister	21
		Various	13
		Total	420

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

January to June 30, 1871.	Cars.	January to June 30, 1872.	Cars.
John Moorhead	226	John Moorhead	169
Spang, C. & Co.	95	Spang, C. & Co	78
Graff, B. & Co.	64	Graff, B. & Co.	91
Lewis, B., D. & Co.	22	J Reamer	72
Lowrey & McK	2	J. W. Porter	36
Total	409	Isabella Furnace	184
		Marshall & Co.	2
		Total	632

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

July 10.—The demand is brisk and prices remain firm. Most of the best furnaces are "sold up" to their best stock, in some cases for several weeks ahead. We quote Mill at $45a47; foundry at $49a51; cold blast car wheel, $62a65.

During the six months ending July 1st, the Belfont Iron Works of our city, E. M. Norton, President, made net earninga of 24½ ℔ cent. on their capital stock of $500,000, with the prospect of better results in the ensuing six months. How is that for high?

The Ironton Mill has begun the erection of two of the eight new boiling furnaces that they propose erecting.—*Journal.*

Shipment of pig iron from Riverton, Kentucky, for the week ending June 20, 1872:

Pennsylvania, 10½ tons mill to Portsmouth.
Buffalo, 9 tons mill to Cincinnati.
Buffalo, 8 tons S. Grey, to Cincinnati.
Buffalo, 27½ tons foundry, to Cincinnati.
Laurel, 46 tons mill to Ironton.
Laurel, 11 tons S. Grey to Ironton.
Mt. Savage, 20 tons foundry to Cincinnati.

—*Greenup Independent.*

CLEVELAND.

July 10.—Pig—Business is reported dull, owing to the fact that mills are in the midst of their semi-annual work of taking inventory. A reduction of $1 is reported for Missouri charcoal. The other brands are quiet and steady, though there is a feeling that indicates a possible decline. Both pig and ore are being received in large quantities from Lake Superior. We quote: Scotch pig $55 (ninety days); Tuscarawas (soft foundry) $53; Massillon $53; Lake Superior charcoal No. 1 $56; do No. 2 $55; do Nos. 3, 4 and 5, $57; Anthracite foundry No. 1 $55; Lake Superior (bituminous coal) No. 1 $55; do No. 2 $54; Salisbury (for car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $65; Hanging Rock $58; Forge $54 the foregoing all 4 mos.; Missouri charcoal $ 56.

NEW YORK.

July 10.—The market for Scotch pig is dull and depressed, notwithstanding the recent advances in price of the several brands on the other side. Importers, however, still show no desire to sell to any extent, preferring to store, rather than sell at present rates. Sales are 150 tons Glengarnock at about $50; 300 do Eglinton, and 100 do Carnbroe, on private (the latter understood to be about $46 50), and a few lots of outside brands, supposed within our range. We quote as extremes, $47a52. Prime Lehigh brands of No 2 and gray forge are more plenty, and prices somewhat irregular and nominal; we quote No 1 $52a55, and No 2 $50a51, with sales of 200 tons of each on terms we did not learn. Gray forge is nominal at $48a49. Rails are quiet at $72a73 for new English, and $49a50 for old, both gold. Scrap iron is quiet at previous rates; we understand about 1,000 tons has changed hands on private terms. Our market for bar, &c., is steady and firm at previous figures, though one mill in Philadelphia (the Phœnix) has advanced refined bar to 4 8-10c, an advance of 2-10c. Russian sheet 18c, gold.

Import of iron into New York, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1872:

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet, &c. Bdls.
From foreign ports	7,976	49,431	167,135
Coastwise	30	196	388
Total	8,006	49,627	167,523
Same time, 1871	9,532	41,732	162,859

—*Commercial List.*

A Liverpool paper of a late date says: The Wolverhampton reports state that, pending the settlement of the wages question, the Iron masters are reluctant to enter into fresh engagements, and the new business doing is of very limited extent. Quotations are, however, as might be expected, exceedingly well supported, both for pig and finished iron, and indications are not wanting that higher figures will shortly be realized.

NEW YORK.

July 10.—American Pig.—Prime brands of No. 1 Lehigh iron continue very scarce and strong, and, as we predicted in our last review, prices are held higher, although very little could be purchased for present delivery, even at the outside rates. No. 2 and forge iron, however, have become more plenty, and rule somewhat irregular, though we fail to hear of any actual transactions made at a decline from late ruling values. We quote at the close, No. 1 $53 a$55; No. 2, $50a$52; and gray forge, $48a$49; but the figures for the latter brands are merely nominal.

Scotch Pig.—The general market for Scotch iron continues quiet, and prices in the absence of demand rather weak, but holders are steady, and generally refuse to consider bids under their views, preferring to store rather than sell at a loss, which they claim they have to suffer if sales are made at the present range of values. The markets abroad continue to advance and rule very strong, with many brands sold ahead, and not procurable for immediate delivery. We quote at the close, Glengarnock, $50; Eglinton, $48, and Gartsherrie, $52; with small sales during the week within the above range.—*Iron Age.*

CINCINATI.

Our market has increased in firmness during the past week, and closes strong for all descriptions;

Present indications lead us to the impression that the supply of charcoal foundry irons will be inadequate to the wants of consumers;

The stock of car wheel iron is light. The demand for standard brands is larger than the supply.

Mill irons in fair request, with holders firm at quotations. We revise our quotations.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$00 00a52 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	49 00a50 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, Forge	47 00a48 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No 1	50 00a51 00—4 mos
Tennessee, Forge	47 00a48 00—4 mos
Alabama, No 1	51 00a52 00—4 mos
Missouri, No 1	51 00a52 00—4 mos
Missouri, No 2	49 00a50 00—4 mos
Iron Mountain No 1	00 00a58 00—4 mos
Irondale No 1	00 00a58 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock car-wheel	$58 00a62 00—4 mos
Missouri car-wheel	55 00a60 00—4 mos
Red river car-wheel	61 00a00 00—4 mos
Tennessee car-wheel	55 00a57 00—4 mos
Alabama car-wheel	55 00a60 00—4 mos
Monitor	00 00a60 00—4 mos
Lawrence	00 00a60 00—4 mos
Bibb	00 00a60 00—4 mos
Shelby	00 00a60 00—4 mos
Maramee	00 00a55 00—4 mos
Hecla	00 00a62 00—4 mos
McKee	00 00a58 00—4 mos
Etna	00 00a58 00—4 mos

STONECOAL.

Missouri, No. 1 per ton	$50 00a51 00—4 mos
Missouri, Forge	47 00a48 00—4 mos
Ohio, No 1	49 00a50 00—4 mos
Ohio, Forge	45 00a47 00—4 mos

Receipts and Shipments of Iron.

The movement for the week ending Saturday, July 13, 1872, was as follows:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Shipments. Tons. Pig.
St. Louis & I. M. Railroad	6,650	425	....	10
A. & P. Railroad	750	190	....	....
C. & Tenn. rivers	...	60	....	....
Missouri Pacific Railroad	...	...	....	10
C. A. & St. L. Railroad	...	...	420	140
St. L., V., T. H. & I. Railroad	...	...	1,400	....
St. L., T. H. & I. Railroad	...	...	230	404
O. & M. Railroad	...	...	730	....
Total for the week	7,500	675	2,780	564
Week previous	7,055	710		

—*St. Louis Republican.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

July 21.—The market is firm for all sorts. Advices from the Hop-growing districts of the State represent lice as increasing. Holders of old are very firm, as there is scarcely a bale of American 1871's to be found; sales 100 bales 1869's at from 15 to 25 cents.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	241
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,157
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	28,196
Total receipts for same period in 1870	59,567
Total receipts for same period in 1869	100,435
Exports for the week	401
Total exports since September 1, 1871	5,506
Imports for the week	413
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,535

Exports from New York, Jan. 1 to June 30—

	1872.	1871.
Hops ... bales	3,334	13,083

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1872. }

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of stock for each day of the week ending this evening:

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. h'd.	Horses, No. h'd.
Thursday, July 11th	540	1,800	2,880	32
Friday, July 12	1,240	3,400	540	15
Saturday, July 13th	576	1,255	722	....
Sunday, July 14th	799	1,750	300	30
Monday, July 15th	1,520	2,701	4,000	34
Tuesday, July 16th	1,768	600	4,500	15
Wednesday, July 17th, till noon	280	785	1,575	17
Total for weed ending noon Wednesday	6,723	12,290	14,517	140

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Total shipments for the week	6,615	12,200	14,500	140

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Following are the rates of freight on live stock as at present in force to and from Chicago:

	Cattle. Per 100 lbs.	Hogs. Per 100 lbs.	Sheep. Per 100 lbs.
Chicago to Pittsburgh	45c	50c	55c
Crestline to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	42c	42c	50c
St. Louis to Pittsburgh (special rate)	30c	$71 per car	30c

	CATTLE. Per 100 lbs.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.	SHEEP. Per car.
Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	22½c	37½c	$55 00
Pittsburgh to Lancaster	22½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Philadelp'a	22½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Baltimore	22½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to New York	25 c	37½c	60 00

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report, trade was moderately active on all grades, though good shipping steers were in the best demand. A good many country buyers were in attendance, and they take principally common cattle. Their presence helped the market and enabled dealers to dispose of common stuff which would otherwise have been left on their hands. The offerings of really good to prime shipping cattle were not heavy, and these sold for fair prices considering the time of year. Sales were made as high as $6 85 per 100, though for good stock ranging generally from $6 50 to $6 75. By the state of prices it will be seen at once that the decline on good cattle has not been one-half that on common. During the spring when cattle are highest prices did not go over 7½c, and as the same kind of stock now sells for about 6¾c, those interested can see the decline will not compare with that on common cattle. Common cattle have been unusually plenty for a few weeks past, and as the loss in weight and trouble to sell them is considerable, dealers are averse to handling them while they can get good cattle for anything like fair prices. The market closed on Friday with stock pretty well sold out. Some few loads were shipped east, the owners refusing to sell them here at the prices offered. This week the receipts were light. On Sunday running to 699 head, a full proportion of which were through stock.

On Monday and Tuesday the receipts were fair of through cattle, and a little light of stock intended for sale here. There was scarcely anything done, as buyers had not returned from the East. On Tuesday a fair number of country buyers put in an appearance, and taking hold purchased liberally of common cattle, though at low figures. Prices on Tuesday for common cattle ruled about the same as last week. The offerings are an improvement over the offerings of the last two or three weeks, and the feeling is a shade better. To-day trade ruled moderately active and quite a number of cattle changed hands at pretty much the same figures as last week. Dealers tried to advance prices but failed. Reports from eastern markets were not of the most favorable character, and buyers seemed determined to not pay any advance. The market, however, is firmer, and at this writing it looks as if it would remain so the balance of the week.

Prices.

Following are the current prices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; good 1,200 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 75; stockers $3 50 to $3 85; bulls $2 25 to $3 00; cows and heifers, $3 00 to $5 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week have been light, and within the last two days they have fallen off considerably. The market has ruled moderately firm and steady. On Monday a pretty good trade was had, but on Tuesday it was rather dull. To-day there has been an advance of strong 10c per hundred lbs. The advance is caused by a firm demand and light receipts, and unless offerings come more freely it would not surprise us to see prices go higher. The slaughter houses at Communipaw are closed by an injunction issued at the instance of the New York health board, and buyers of hogs for New York have suspended operations until the matter is settled. On this account the number of New York hogs sold the last day or two has not been great, but anything fit was taken by Baltimore men. Following are the prices at which the different grades of hogs are selling: Extra Philadelphia, $4 80; prime Philadelphia $4 70 to $4 75; Baltimore $4 35 to $4 50; Yorkers, but few selling, $4 10 to $4 25 and $4 40.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week ending to-day have been fair. The quality of the offerings is pretty good, at least they are an improvement over those of last week. The market up to yesterday ruled a little slow, though prices were no lower. To-day the feeling improved and this afternoon trade ruled brisk. Prices, however, were not quotably higher, but sales a good deal easier to make. The

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.......................................$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.................................. 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the Weekly Commercial, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

The Hon. F. R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the Secretary, Mr. Thomas K. Cree, left Laramie on the 8th instant for Corrine, Utah, whence they are to go by stage four hundred miles north to Helena, Montana, and then push into the wilds of the Yellowstone, or perhaps up north to the confines of British Columbia.

Mr. Greeley's paper is moved to rage by the proposed meeting of soldiers and sailors in Pittsburgh on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and especially toward General Burnside, whom it abuses after the most approved fashion of the *World*. Abuse of soldiers and sailors who fought down the rebellion is the necessary outcome of Mr. Greeley's position; and it must be confessed that his paper has got pretty far along in the business considering the time it has had.

There was more significance attached to the twenty-four votes cast by Pennsylvania delegates in the Baltimore Convention for Jeremiah S. Black than can be claimed for all the votes cast for Greeley. The fact that no amount of coercion could cause these delegates to surrender means simply that at least that proportion of the party at home will not support Greeley, and that Pennsylvania will under no circumstance go for him. Col. McClure will be under the necessity of revising his figures.

The principal reliance of Greeleyism in the South is the old rebel leaders. The fact that, as a general thing, from Jeff. Davis down, they are for Greeley, is paraded as something to be proud over. Perhaps it is; but it is a point that admits of a division of sentiment, especially taken in connection with the significant boast that, with Greeley in the White House, they will have achieved a great gain. The understanding which evidently exists is, to say the least, suspicious, particularly when Mr. Greeley's peculiar character for unsteadiness is taken into the account.

Commenting on the Baltimore nominations a Western Republican newspaper thinks Greeley and the Democracy are not the lion and the lamb lying down together, but the condor and the whale sharing the same nest. That the whole preposterous affair will ultimately rank in history as one of those strange insanities for which there is no accounting, is beyond question—still we think the illustration of the lion and the lamb holds good in the case. Only, perhaps, ought to be added that the Liberal lamb was inside the Democratic lion in the shape of mutton chops.

The New York *Tribune* has ceased altogether to advocate Protection to American Industry and Capital, and no longer discusses the Tariff question in any form. At the same time Republicans are urged to give Greeley their support, on the ground that although he is the candidate of the Democrats he remains unchanged, and will be true to his old principles and belief. With this proof before them of the candidate's readiness to surrender doctrines which he has spent his whole life in advocating, this claim for Mr. Greeley is at once dishonest and impudent. Having surrendered Protection, it may well be asked to what will he remain true, and what will he not do?

Richard Schell is the head of Tammany, and he is also the head of the National Greeley Committee. Republicans intending to join the "Liberals" will address their communications to him, or to "Boss" Tweed, who, in his absence, will act for him, and all the time pull the wires. Republicans need have no scruples about the association; these are Mr. Greeley's best friends, and he has come to like them marvellously well. Those who make up their minds to become "Reformers" should not be troubled by small matters, or have unreasonable scurples. Bless you, gentlemen, Tweed and his set are the best "Reformers" going, and Greeley is their candidate.

Col. McClure thinks that at the present moment Greeley has no show in Pennsylvania, but it is the expectation of this new Democratic leader that he will be able to whip in Democrats to the last man. The confidence of McClure is sublime—in fact he is considerable of a confidence man, but in no offensive sense of course,—audacity with him is equal to real merit. It is barely possible that there are Democrats who will refuse to be whipped in by him. Those who intend to yield would do well to do it decently and avoid Col. McClure's whip, which henceforth he will carry with him as he travels the State.

The importance of the Ohio river, to a certain class of shippers, as compared with the facilities afforded by rail, is strongly illustrated by the fact that, on the 12th of June last, Mr. Wm. H. Brown, the extensive coal dealer, shipped 59,067,000 pounds of coal and coke, or 29,528 tons, requiring seventy-six barges for that purpose. To have carried this amount by rail, would have required the use of one hundred and twenty-two locomotives, with twenty-two cars each, or two thousand six hundred and eighty-four cars, carrying eleven tons each. This shipment was, of course, one of the largest ever made by a single firm in one day, but it is such a shipment as could only have been made by water.

Tried and influential Democrats in more than one county in Pennsylvania have signified their intention, since the Baltimore Convention, not to take part in the Presidential canvass, and large numbers of the rank and file will imitate their example, either by not voting at all, or by voting for Grant. This is no conjecture. Names of distinguished Democrats might be given who occupy this position. The twenty-four delegates who voted for Black in the convention represented a real constituency, and the action of the convention neither binds them nor their constituents. Democrats of this class may reasonably expect to have a future when the present delirium has passed away.

The undisguised dissatisfaction with which the Baltimore nominations are received by the German Democratic press, taken in connection with the complete failure of Senator Schurz to allure any considerable portion of German Republicans from their allegiance, renders it pretty certain that but little support of the coalition can be looked for from this large and important element of the population. The four States in which the Germans will exercise the greatest influence are Pennsylvania, with an estimated vote of 32,029; Ohio, with a vote of 36,578; Indiana with 13,611, and Illinois with 40,760. The vote of this quiet, intelligent and orderly class of citizens will be chiefly cast for the nominees of the Republican party.

The Pottsville *Standard* is a leading Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, and is not satisfied with the action of the Baltimore Convention, and does not believe that it was either patriotic or necessary to "confess that the great party, founded by Jefferson, and which has produced a Madison, a Jackson, and a Douglas, had become so mentally impoverished that no one within its ranks was competent to assume and perform the high duties pertaining to the office of Chief Executive of the United States." And further says this Democratic organ:

> "We are entirely conscientious in our belief that in a numerical sense, "Liberal Republicanism," so-called, is both a sham and a fraud, and consequently, this transfer of a party representing three million voters to the management of a political myth, will in the end prove itself fraught with disaster instead of success."

Some of the newspapers are trying to rectify the proper pronounciation of Chappaqua, the Indian name of the village near Mr. Greeley's farm, or it may be the name of the farm, which the village has adopted. Americans, cousins of the people who in common use convert Beauchamp into Beacham, Cholmondeley into Chumley, and habitually indulge in other transmogrifications of names equally astonishing, might be expected to take liberties with such a name as Chappaqua. Mr. Greeley himself and his neighbors pronounce the word, we believe, in neither of the ways suggested by the newspapers, but reduce it to two syllables and say Chappauk. The abbreviation saves time and effort, and when once familiar, sounds as agreeable as the imposing and correct aboriginal pronunciation.

The annual parade of the Orangemen of New York takes place to-day, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. It is understood that the various lodges will parade in full regalia, carrying the banner of their order and the American flag, but that they will march entirely unarmed, leaving the question of their protection wholly to the authorities. The procession will be escorted by a very large body of police, detailed for that purpose, and the Division Commander of the National Guard has ordered all the regiments of militia to be on duty throughout the day at their armories. It is not expected, however, that any attempt will be made to molest the procession, the turbulent and lawless spirit of the more unruly Catholics having been frowned down by the peaceable members of that church in the various consultations which have taken place concerning the subject.

THE CANDIDATES.

It is often said that in the present Presidential canvass the struggle is strictly personal. Always before certain principles of government and policy, deemed of the utmost importance by each party, have been involved, and upon the discussion of such topics the contest, with its final result, has chiefly turned. At present, it is alleged, essentially the same political opinions are entertained by the supporters of both candidates, and the acceptance or rejection of each of them largely depends upon those individual sympathies and circumstances to which his personal character, past career and actual position make their appeal.

To a certain extent the statement is corrrect enough, and it serves to account satisfactorily for the manner in which classes of the people, marked out by character, interests, hopes, and prejudices are manifestly grouped or grouping themselves for the contest. First glancing at the adherents of the actual President, we see almost the whole Republican party. An able editor asserted the other day that no one had yet shown the obligation of re-electing General Grant. True it may be that nothing of the sort has been demonstrated, the truth being that it is not needed. At the close of the war of secession, almost entire unanimity prevailed among us as to Grant's pre-eminent services, and as to his claim for gratitude, at least, on the part of his fellow citizens. Similar services rendered in an enlightened monarchy would have been rewarded with boundless riches and with the highest social rank—a dukedom at the lowest. General Grant desired no such recompense, but was well satisfied with the recognition rendered him by Congress and by a few private citizens. Wishing for no higher office than the one in which he had been placed, unselfishly and with manifest reluctance he yielded to the solicitations of the great Republican party, who regarded him as the only "available" candidate for the Presidency. And no one who remembers the circumstances of the country at the time can doubt that by consenting to accept the high office, General Grant laid the nation under fresh obligations, second only to those imposed by his military achievements. Though professional politicians may have forgotten these things the people still remember them, and feel that in common decency the President should receive at least fair play at their hands. In the discharge of the duties of his great office they believe that he should be credited with good motives where evil ones are not apparent, and that reasonable indulgence should be exercised toward his involuntary errors and shortcomings, and as in the recollection of familiar precedents his rejection for a second term would seem a stigma, they do not intend thus to brand their helper in time of need without seeing excellent reasons for the infliction. Twenty-three hundred years ago the ingratitude of republicans had already become a proverb. In modern times the charge has been elaborated by historians to the disparagement of free institutions, and it has been alleged by usurpers as an apology for the crime of raising a despotism on the ruins of a commonwealth. But the facts thus used and abused took place among people whose ignorance made them jealous, and whose pusilanimity affords no example for the enlightened republicans of the United States to imitate. The President having reasonably well fulfilled the functions of the office which he did not seek, and which he accepted in mere deference to the popular wish under circumstances which made compliance a patriotic duty, his dishonor at the hands of the people would seem dishonor cast upon themselves. The people need no demonstration of obligation to guard them against an act of caprice likely to be of such evil influence in the future.

The sentiment to which we refer is, however, only an incidental element in General Grant's strength. No doubt, more solid and utilitarian considerations for the most part lie at its foundation. How generally the men of money, the lords of industry, commerce and finance are arrayed in his support we need not say. Then there is no doubt that the sentimentally conservative classes are commonly favorable to President Grant's re-election. Most of those who accept old hereditary opinions on moral and religious subjects, and on the constitution of society and its relations, consider the interests which appear to them most momentous as favored by his influence. We are well aware how easy it is to ridicule and misrepresent a statement of this kind, but we make it nevertheless. General Grant is looked upon as a safe man, as a man in sympathy with established ideas and hostile to idle innovations. The churches as such taking no part in politics, their ministers and members will largely vote for his re-election.

Little reflection is necessary to enable one to perceive that the motives which may be supposed to influence all these classes must seem to be reinforced, in view of the character of the other candidate and of the composition of his following. Even those who estimate most highly the patriotic services of the President, and who shrink most tenderly from the thought of doing him injustice, whether positive or negative, might yet feel bound by a sense of duty to the country to vote for his opponent, if he happened to be a man of transcendant qualifications for the office. His warmest admirers are not foolish or impudent enough to make any such claim in favor of Greeley. The objections fairly and undeniably urged against him require terms so offensive for their expression that we really dislike to write them about a man so meritorious in some respects. No similar scruple need restrain one from characterizing most of his friends. Leaving out the intelligent and honest members of the so-called Reform party who have most unwillingly accepted Greeley as their candidate, it is no slander to say that a party worse adapted by its constituents to command the respect of the great well-to-do population of the country has seldom figured in American politics. To describe large classes who have rallied to the Greeley standard we might apply the language used in Holy Writ to describe the motley multitude who gathered themselves to David in the cave of Adallam. Certainly among the Greeleyites there is no lack of people "in distress" for the spoils of office, or of people "bitter of soul" on account of various causes too numerous for specification. The jobbers, the infinite tribes of Tammany, the wild men of the (moral) woods, who still adhere to the manifold exploded heresies and abortive schemes of social reorganization which Mr. Greeley has advocated within the last forty years, are all jubilant over his nomination. Then, the adhesion of the Democracy of course completely overshadows and neutralizes the influence of the safer and worthy section of the party. A local German contemporary a few days ago wittily compared the Liberal Republicans to the Rat-catcher of Hameln. By their piping they have drawn the Democrats around them, as the hero of the legend drew the children. But the Democrats are not children. They have adopted the Cincinnati ticket as their own, with the view, in case of victory, of exerting a controlling influence in filling the offices and in shaping the policy of the government. If elected, Greeley will be elected by Democratic votes, and even if he were a man of strong character and resolute will, he would find subservience to their wishes inevitable. As it is, the conservative, intelligent people of the nation, the solid classes above described, will take good care that the country is not thus revolutionized. They see that the canvass is not a merely personal contest, but that the great principles which have cost them so much blood and treasure are also involved.

THE DISRUPTED DEMOCRACY.

Evidences of deep-seated and wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Democracy with the action of the Baltimore Convention continue to multiply. The sincere and consistent Democrats of the North, who look to political nominations to advance political principles instead of ministering to political greed, are disgusted with the whole business; while the majority of those of the South who accept the situation in good faith, are willing to abide the consequences of the late war, and welcome a restored union on the basis of equal political and social rights, without distinction of race or color, also refuse to be bound by the transaction. Remarking on these indications the Chicago *Times* says:

> "They fully justify the often reiterated assertion of the *Times*, and of numerous letters from the people which have from time to time appeared in its columns, that great numbers of Democrats will not, under any circumstances, vote for Greeley and Brown. This fact has, indeed, been apparent all along to every one not completely possessed of the Cincinnati insanity."

The Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic journal of Michigan, repudiates the nomination in this unmistakeable language:

> "The course of the man nominated, in the sham he is going on with, stigmatizes him as an unprincipled office-seeker. The only hope we have for the future of the country lies in his defeat, and to that end we shall, in the true interests of the country and of the Democracy, labor. We repudiate such utter want of principle and honesty. We urge upon every honest Democrat in the country to do the same."

The Louisville *Ledger* emphatically declines to swallow the dose, and thus predicts the outcome of the bargain in November:

> "The verdict is likely to be that Greeley is an old man who has spent his life warring upon the Democratic party, who never had a heart throb in unison with its principles, but whose thirst for office has become so intense that he is willing to accept honors and emoluments conferred by Democrats, proposing to square accounts by conferring here and there an office upon those who have distinguished themselves in the work of political stultification."

Additional proof of the fact that the best men of the South believe Mr. Greeley unfit to be entrusted with the Presidency is found in the fact that Hon. P. Clayton, of Georgia, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during Buchanan's Administration, and who has clung to the fortunes of his party down to the Baltimore Convention, has just published a letter in which, after taking an honest and sincere survey of the whole field, he comes to the conclusion to support President Grant; remarking, further:

> "Many who think with me prefer to remain neutral. I shall not quarrel with them in the choice of their duty. By refusing to vote you give Gen. Grant half a vote. When you take into consideration who is his opponent, the motives which have influenced him to desert his party, and the coalition he has formed to get into power, I think Gen. Grant is entitled to a full opposition vote, and so far as I am concerned he shall have it."

These and numerous other indications of a similar character, go to show how egregiously the Democratic managers have mistaken the signs of the times in supposing that they could deliver the vote of their party according to contract. And bad as the case now is, it will grow worse as the campaign progresses, instead of better.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GREELEY.

By the action of the Baltimore Convention the lists for the Presidential struggle have been distinctly defined, and the opposing candidates, between whom a selection must be made, are now set fairly before the people. Until the curtain fell upon the amazing farce of the present week, it was really uncertain who would be chosen as the standard bearer of the motley multitude hostile to General Grant's re-election. In vain we were assured that it was all arranged, that the so-called Democratic Convention about to assemble in Baltimore would not be a deliberative body, but a mere organ for the ratification of what had been done at Cincinnati, and that Greeley would undoubtedly be the Democratic candidate. The prognostication seemed so extravagant and so inconsistent with probability; its fulfillment would imply such reckless disdain for the facts of history and such stolid contempt for the prejudices and opinions of mankind, that sober-minded people were unable to put faith in anything so incomprehensible and so wonderful. However, the prediction has come to pass, and is now mere fact. A convention claiming to represent the ancient Democratic party, that organization which through so large a period of our entire national history controlled our national destinies in accordance with venerable principles believed to be inwrought with the very foundations of the government, has nominated as its candidate for the Presidency Horace Greeley, who has acquired fame and fortune by the energy, audacity and success with which he has for thirty years reviled and combated the party which is now asked to confer upon him the highest honor in the republic. On the point of quoting the exclamation, "such are the vicissitudes of things," we pause on the reflection that here is a vicissitude quite without a parallel in history, unless, indeed, a parallel, or at least an illustration, may be found in the fact mentioned by writers on medieval art, that, in the fourteenth century, the bas-reliefs on cathedrals frequently represented men kneeling down before the Devil and devoting themselves to him as his servants. By the reference we intend no scoff at the candidate, but mere recognition of the sincerity and truth of conviction with which, no doubt, leading Democrats deserve to be credited in the prolonged conflict which they have sustained against their political opponents. If they merit the compliment thus paid them, the treason to principle and the barter of a precious inheritance in exchange, not for pottage but for the hope of pottage, implied by the late transaction at Baltimore, must seem to them very justly typified in those once familiar affairs of business between avaricious souls on the one hand, and the Prince of Darkness on the other.

But we do not for a moment believe that the honest and sincere, however mistaken, rank and file of the Democratic party are prepared to follow their representatives to any such extreme. In speaking thus we do not forget the fact that very many, perhaps a large majority, of the people who call themselves Democrats acknowledge the mistakes of the past and the absolute necessity of a new departure. Some of the old issues for which they contended have been irrevocably settled in opposition to their views and hopes, and they have no desire to revive them, or to reverse recorded verdicts. But every one at all familiar with the history of the country knows perfectly well that the Democratic party has always represented an entire system of political principles, some of the most important of which still remain to be fully carried out and practically applied in their truth and integrity. What may be called the spirit of the party also has always been distinct and energetic, forming a political life and character so unique and well defined that even a transient traveler in the country, after a few days' sojourn among us, could hardly fail to recognize and point out the sound Democrat even from his non-political words and actions. Whatever differences of opinion might exist as to the worth of his qualities, there could be none as to the vigorous reality of the character. It is, therefore, foolish to fancy that a party thus constituted and animated is going to perish from inanition, or to suffer itself to be absorbed in silence and without resistance by the so-called Reformers of Cincinnati. The coalition consummated this week at Baltimore has been the handiwork of self-constituted leaders, who, destitute of the spirit of martyrdom and utterly weary of waiting for office and power, were willing at whatever sacrifice of principle and personal dignity to grasp at the chances held out by Greeleyism. That the Democratic masses reject the miserable bargain, and abhor the spirit in which it originated, was apparent even in the temper of the Convention, and the impression thus derived is fully confirmed by information received from various sections of the country, and especially from the interior towns and counties of this State. Indeed, the fact might have been confidently anticipated, independently of any known expression of opinion on the part of individuals.

Why should Democrats desire to see President Grant pulled down for the elevation of Horace Greeley? No candid person doubts that the defeat of Grant is the single and all prevalent motive by which the Greeleyites are animated. They are Republicans in so far as they are moved by any other sentiment than hatred of the President, and in opposition to the President they have set up as a candidate a Republican of the Republicans, a Republican who has spent the best energies of his entire active life in railing at and destroying the Democratic party. He is besides a man whose feeble judgment, vehement speech, infantile simplicity of character, and grossness of manners utterly disqualify him for the high office for which he has been nominated. On the other hand, President Grant is a man of moderate opinions, personally unobjectionable to the moderate members of all parties, and by actual trial proved reasonably competent for the high position which he fills. It is really difficult to imagine any reason save the hope of office which could induce a Democrat to prefer Greeley to Grant.

ANOTHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad is being speedily pushed toward completion. The total length of this line is sixty miles, extending from Girard, five miles from Youngstown—to which point the tracks have been laid—to Ashtabula. Ten miles of rails have been laid at the Ashtabula end, and on the Fourth of July the formal opening of the first eight miles, extending to Austinburg station, was duly celebrated. In about two weeks track laying will be commenced at Girard, and the work will thus be prosecuted at both ends. All the iron has been contracted for, and one-half of it is on the ground. This road connects with the Lawrence Railroad at Youngstown, and when completed will tend to reclaim the trade of the Mahoning valley, which was formerly controlled by Pittsburgh by means of the canal, but which has been diverted to Cleveland by the Cleveland and Mahoning Road. After the completion of the new line, the accommodation trains now stopping at Youngstown will be run directly through to Warren. The country between Warren and Ashtabula is a very rich agricultural region, and a large trade with that section will be secured to Pittsburgh on the completion of the line, as this city can then be reached by a single road, while to get to Cleveland it will be necessary to use two roads. This will secure to Pittsburgh a new route to the lakes, and largely increase the facilities for the shipment of iron ore, lumber, and other products.

The only question before the Baltimore Convention was whether to nominate Greeley formally or merely indorse him. Those who favored the former course did so on the ground that a formal nomination was necessary to induct Greeley fully into the Democratic party—make him its candidate, in fact, and tie him down to its objects, an operation similar to that to which animals are sometimes subjected in order to produce a transformation greatly desired and not a little remarkable. Those who favored the latter course argued that the transformation would lose the support of Republicans who desired to give it to Greeley as the Cincinnati candidate only, and who would otherwise withhold it. The first policy has triumphed, and Mr. Greeley stands the regular Democratic candidate. It will probably be as difficult for Republicans to vote for him as such as for Democrats to support their most ancient enemy, even though he have the indorsement of a regular convention.

AN INDORSEMENT THAT KILLS.

The New York *World* indorses Mr. Greeley's nomination, but that it is an indorsement that kills—an assent in words to an act which the heart loathes and the judgment repudiates—is clear as sunlight. Like one put to the rack for heresy, the *World* confesses Greeley; but its utterances, extorted under the pain of the thumb-screws, too plainly show that its mind is wholly unchanged, its convictions remain the same, and that it is simply impossible for Democrats to believe in and vote for Horace Greeley. Its first declaration is

> "We bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally accept Mr. Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President."

Immediately it adds:

> "Had Mr. Adams, instead of Mr. Greeley, been nominated at Cincinnati, we should have zealously advocated his adoption by the Democratic party, believing him to be a statesman of the highest type, and the fittest of all our public men for the responsible trust of chief magistrate of this great country."

In this declaration the friends of Greeley are reminded that he is not a statesman of the highest type, and not the fittest man for the office. The *World* does not give its opinion of Mr. Greeley at all, except in this negative manner. That it regards him as no statesman at all—not even of the lowest type—and wholly unfit for the Presidency, and that it will not advocate him, is plainly inferable. Again:

> "We have not objected to Mr. Greeley because he was a Republican, but because *his fierce invectives against the Democratic party*, in the heated controversies of the last twelve years, *make it difficult for Democrats to turn a short corner and support their most vehement assailant.*"

The above remarkable sentence might be paraphrased thus: Any other Republican in the whole land, would have been more acceptable to Democrats than this man. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for an honest and sincere Democrat to vote for Greeley.

The *World* then claims some credit for its pioneer efforts to induce its party to accept the issues of the war, throw off its hide-bound Bourbonism, and show a liberal and conciliatory spirit, and complains bitterly that new converts to Greeleyism, who had so often spurned its advice, had gone, all of a sudden, so far beyond as

> —"to lash and abuse us because we hesitated to accept *the arch-opponent of the Democracy as its chief standard bearer.*"

In other words, ironically: The *World* is for you, Horace; but—you are the "arch-opponent of Democracy!"

> "Having contended, with but moderate success, against the Bourbonism of the party for the last seven years, we were qualified to appreciate the *stiffness and obstinacy of this element*, and were justified in thinking it wiser *not to shock its prejudices by a double dose* in asking it *to take an offensive candidate* as well as a new departure."

There is a stiff and obstinate Bourbon element in the Democratic party whose prejudices have been shocked by asking them to support their "most vehement assailant," their "arch-opponent," in the person of that most "offensive candidate," Horace Greeley. And the natural conclusion from all this is, that the Bourbon element will not support Greeley at all.

> "We believed, and still believe, that the party has *no chance of success* unless it can *carry this element along with it*, and we have accordingly desired that no needless stumbling block" [such as Mr. Greeley] "should be put in its way. Mr. Adams would not have been 'a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense.'" [Greeley is.] * * * "Moreover, Mr. Adams is, by general consent, the ablest and most accomplished statesman of the country." [Greeley is not.] "He would have made, in all respects, a most admirable President." [Greeley will not.] "He would have organized an administration fitted to command confidence at home and respect abroad." [Greeley cannot.] "Without attempting to conceal its *doubts and misgivings*, the *World* subordinates its views to those of the party, and loyally abides by the decision of the National Convention. *We trust* the action at Baltimore may be indorsed by the people, and if it receives the *full approbation of the Democratic masses*, Mr. Greeley will be the next President of the United States."

That is to say—if the Democratic masses, to a man, can be made to support "their most vehement assailant," their "arch-opponent," their "offensive candidate," their "needless stumbling block and rock of offense," their intensely partisan candidate, without statesmanship and without ability to administer the office, he can be elected President! But the *World* does not believe this possible, for it says:

> "*We will not attempt to conceal our doubts.* Mr. Greeley's election or defeat depends on *his receiving the support of that part of the Democratic party which never would have proposed him as a Democratic candidate.* Organized bolt, there will be none; *but if hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Democrats should stay away from the polls, the re-election of Grant would be a foregone certainty.* The critical point in the canvass lies in the ability of the Democratic party to *bring* ALL ITS VOTERS *to the polls in support of Mr. Greeley.* If the Democrats who *dislike such a candidate* SHOULD SULKILY STAY AT HOME, the *re-election of Grant is as certain as anything in the future.* Everything depends on the action of that *large portion* of the Democratic party *which has* AN INSTINCTIVE REPUGNANCE *to Mr. Greeley*, and who hold in their hands the balance of power as between Greeley and Grant. If these Democrats can be persuaded to vote for Greeley, he will be triumphantly elected; but if, on the contrary, *their disgust at so unfit a nomination keeps them away from the polls*, Grant will have another four years' lease of power."

How plain and unmistakable the import of this language! Greeley's election depends upon his receiving the entire vote of that large portion of the Democratic party which has an instinctive repugnance to the man, which it is not in human nature—especially in stiff and obstinate Bourbonism—to overcome. The *World* proves that it is not possible to elect Mr. Greeley.

Let us add one or two sentences more from this extraordinary indorsement:

> "The Democrats *who dislike the nomination of Greeley hold the balance of power.* On them it depends whether Grant or Greeley shall be the next President." * * * "*Unless these recalcitrant Democrats can be won over, the campaign against Grant is utterly hopeless; and it is too evident that they cannot be gained by browbeating and reviling them, but only by treating them as honest, sincere men, who have serious misgivings as to the effect of nominating Mr. Greeley.*"

Mark the import of this language. Greeley must depend for his election upon the united support of those whom he has made his bitterest enemies—those who are disgusted with him as a candidate—those who have no confidence in him as a man or a politician—those who hate him with a most cordial and consistent hatred! Greeley must win over these Bourbons of strong prejudices; these disgusted ones, who instinctively shrink from contact or affiliation with him, and look upon his nomination as an insult, a mockery, and a snare! Can it be done? Does the *World* believe it? No. It does not desire the success of Mr. Greeley, and adopts this anamolous but unmistakable way of proving that his election is an utter impossibility even from the most favorable Greeley stand-point. The *World's* indorsement is malicious, poisonous, fatal. It is an indorsement that kills.

NOT ASHAMED OF THEM.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* has re-read the harsh things it said of Horace Greeley after his nomination at Cincinnati (as reproduced in the Commercial of Friday last), and boastingly declares, "We are not ashamed of them." The *Post* is not ashamed of having written this:

> "We risk nothing in saying that Mr. Greeley will not receive any Democratic support."

Or this:

> "Start *Democratic* Clubs. Get organized for the campaign as soon as possible, and leave Greeley clubs to the Liberal Republicans.'

Or this:

> "If Greeley cannot yield enough of his Radicalism to become a Democrat, how can he expect three millions of Democrats to yield enough to make them *Greeleyites.*"

Or this:

> "That he [Greeley] can have any sincere support in our party by the first intention, is simply out of the question. Those who vote for him would take him as a choice of evils."

These are still the honest sentiments of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

A leading free trade organ defines the position of Mr. Greeley, on the question of protection, in substantially these words: Grant, while professing to have no policy of his own, and promising to accept the popular will for his guide, has persistently sustained the protective policy with all the power of the administration, and he would veto a free trade bill, should one be passed. Mr. Greeley says the people are the best judges of their own interests, and whenever they unequivocally decide in favor of free trade, he would feel bound to respect their decision, whether he concurred in it or not. He would not use the influence of the administration to defeat a free trade bill, and would not veto it if passed! Mr. Greeley, in order to bring over the free traders to the support of the Liberal movement, and to secure those reforms upon which, as he said, they were all agreed, consented to leave the question of revenue reform to the people themselves. It is added: "Mr. Greeley felt constrained to yield the point, though greatly to the disadvantage of the protective principle." Thus, upon the testimony of a leading free trader, did Mr. Greeley barter away his convictions on one of the most vital issues of the day. Not only so; but this same authority boasts that "the sacrifice at Cincinnati was *wholly on the side of protection*, which agreed to put free trade on a better footing than *now*, under the present administration, and under Grant, if re-elected, and give it fair play before the people." Thus did the great champion of protection stultify himself and surrender his principles. He is bound now, if elected President, to do nothing whatever to defeat the purposes of the free traders. If a free trade bill should pass, he cannot veto it, although his life-long convictions have been that free trade would bring ruin to our manufacturing industries, starvation to our workingmen, and disaster to the whole country. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember these things.

So many people, Democrats especially, insist that the Democracy as a whole will sooner or later fall into the ranks and vote for Greeley, that we suppose they speak the truth. It may be that a large majority of the party intend thus to stultify themselves. At the same time we are well assured that many Democrats are not yet prepared for the degradation. The Philadelphia *Demokrat*, the most widely circulated and most influential German Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, expresses, we doubt not, the mind of a multitude of American as well as German members of the party when it says:

> "Greeley is no Democrat, and if the Democracy set him up as their standard-bearer, while Greeley himself declares that he is only willing to receive their votes without thinking of appearing as their candidate; if the Democracy thus make their opponent their candidate, they act a political falsehood, they commit a crime against honesty, loyalty and truth, of which the righteous punishment will not fail to follow upon both parties to the hypocritical compact. A party which, through such a compromise, which if honest and not a lie from the beginning, stipulates the betrayal of its best principles; a party which by means of such a lie seeks to attain to power, does not deserve it and will not obtain it. And a man, like Greeley, who through this compromise, endeavors to gain the palm of victory, deserves it just as little, and it is to be hoped, will not obtain it by whatever efforts. *For nominated is not elected.*"

In connection with this manifestly correct estimate of the morality of the partnership between Greeley and the Democracy, it is interesting to see that Mr. Barnum makes his appearance before the public as Greeley's formal panegyrist. He has known the sage for thirty years to admire and love him; yea, the sage is almost God-like in his virtues. Barnum's admiration has evidently been led captive by the smartness which effected the Baltimore coalition. Still the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the *Tribune* reciprocates the favor by puffing Barnum's traveling circus.

There is an interesting chapter connected with the selection of ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as permanent President of the Baltimore Convention, which is not generally known except by those who were behind the scenes and manipulated the wires that set the puppetry in motion. The candidate's extreme anxiety to redeem himself at a stroke, in the opinion of the leaders whom he had spent his life in denouncing, was freely discussed among the managers of the Convention, and it is understood that it was at first proposed to confer the chairmanship on Horatio Seymour, whom Mr. Greeley had for so many years pursued with unrelenting upbraiding, derision and hate. This, it was urged, would be accepted as a satisfactory amende honorable alike in a personal and representative sense. On fuller consideration, however, and in view of the fact that Messrs. Seymour and Greeley were already reconciled, it was thought best to select some one else from the multitude of the affronted, and after a thorough canvass of the situation and its requirements, the choice of the members fell on Judge Doolittle, of whom, on the occasion of his defeat last year for Governor of Wisconsin, the Liberal candidate said:

> "The Republican majority has been increased over 4,000 by the popular detestation of James R. Doolittle, his words and ways."

This gentleman, therefore, owes the distinction of the honor conferred upon him solely to the fact that he had previously fallen under Mr. Greeley's ban. Had he escaped flagellation, the choice of the convention would have fallen on some other person who had felt the weight of the *Tribune's* blows. Mr. Doolittle is now understood to be perfectly satisfied, and through him the wounded *amor patriæ* of the whole party to be healed.

Mr. Greeley's managers pretend that should he be elected, we should have a civil service reform that would pluck up incompetency and dishonesty by the very roots—in evidence of which they cite his declared purpose "to treat all who support me alike." This is all very satisfactory until analyzed, and very unsatisfactory afterward. President Grant's plan of civil service reform relates simply to the honesty and capability of public officials, irrespective of political preferences or predilections. But Mr. Greeley demands as the first condition of recognition at his hands, that he shall be "supported," which is as much as to say that any dissatisfied adventurer, whether Republican or Democrat, who will assist to hoist him into the Presidential chair, shall have an equal pick at the public bone, if he gets there; but that no man who opposes him, however conscientiously, need look for the slightest favor at his hands. But the idea is not original with Mr. Greeley. Hans Breitman started it long ago, when he said:

> "Und dat ve may meed in gommon,
> I declare here in dis hall—
> Und I shvears mineself to hold to it,
> Votefor may befal—
> Dat any man who gives me his vote,
> Votefor his boledicts be—
> *Shall always be regardet*
> *Ash bortidigal friendt py me.*"

Considering that the "supporters" of Mr. Greeley will be found chiefly neither among Republicans nor among the consistent and respectable members of the Democratic party, but among those of both parties who have been traitors to the principles which they once professed, and who do not really believe in any principles at all, the civil service reform which the country would be likely to get under his administration had better be postponed as remotely as possible.

Col. Forney, who has been absent in the Southwest for nearly three weeks, having returned, let us hope he will bring his *Press* into full accord with the Republican party. So far as we can make it out, he is not opposed to any candidate as such on the ticket, but to Senator Cameron, who, it is alleged, had much to do in making the nominations. To reach General Cameron he would transfer the State to the Democrats. This, as Col. Forney must know, is untenable ground, and it is altogether unworthy of him. We prefer to conclude that is not the work of himself, but of ill-advised subordinates in his absence. If Col. Forney really wishes to reach Cameron he can do so in a perfectly legitimate way, and harm not the party. The only manner Cameron is in the present canvass is his presumed candidacy for re-election to the Senate, which will rest with the Legislature. Let Col. Forney labor to secure an anti-Cameron Legislature, and he will find helpers and have the satisfaction of achieving success. But let him cease to labor for Buckalew, whose election would probably leave Cameron untouched, triumphant. The position of Col. Forney is a wholly false one; it will gain him no credit; his efforts cannot be successful. Professing to be for Grant, his position is one of practical hostility to him and the Republican party of the nation. Let us tell Col. Forney that there is no escaping from the odium of such a position. He should abandon it, and plant himself on tenable ground. This he should do at once, and relieve himself of the odium and peril in which others in his absence have involved him.

The great influx of foreign capital into this country, during the past ten years, does not argue a corresponding increase in the wealth of Great Britain, so much as a desire to realize greater returns. The highest class of investments in England do not average more than three and a half per cent. to the holders, while most of our government bonds pay six, and none less than five per cent. The railway securities of England do not realize more than four per cent., while here the lowest interest paid on this class of bonds is six per cent., running up to eight in many cases. Bank stock in England returns between four and eight per cent., while here it is scarcely ever less than ten, and runs up to thirty per cent. and even beyond that. English gas shares are held in esteem at six per cent., but in this country twenty per cent. is not considered an extraordinary return. So in regard to manufacturing, and other stocks and securities. The advantage in favor of investing here is so decided, that it is not surprising there should be such an influx of capital from abroad. We need this capital for the development of our vast resources, and so long as we retain our present character for integrity and fair dealing, there will be no difficulty in commanding all the money required. Money, like other commodities, will seek the best market.

The gathering of the "isms" under the Greeley banner progresses finely. Mormonism, Fourierism, Phalansterianism, Communityism, Lost Cause-ism, and other vagabond idealisms of the time, are rallying to the support of their chief with wonderful unanimity. The latest illustration of this fact comes from Georgia, near Augusta in, which State a colony of fanatics have recently settled, under the leadership of a man named Curry, who is Secretary and Treasurer, judge and jury, bishop and pope, rolled into one. According to the Augusta *Constitutionalist*—which flies the Greeley flag at its mast-head—these people believe "that Fanny Wright and Horace Greeley are to be reversed as the typical sexual representatives of Communistic doctrines." Curry, however, being the great Apollo of their immediate circle. It is respectfully suggested that the services of such a valuable auxiliary ought not to be lost to Mr. Greeley during the campaign. He should be put into the field at once. Indeed, it might be a good plan to engage the whole colony for the campaign. Who can tell what converts they might make? And then there are the Oneida folks—besides the Mormons. It will be a ruinous oversight on the part of the Democratic National and State Committees if some portion this oratorical talent is not utilized.

The latest suggestion for the settlement of that far-off region, Alaska, is, that Congress shall make it a penal colony. Europe discharges upon our shores thousands of criminals and paupers annually: and, to say nothing of the injury done to the morals of our people, the heaviest items of taxation are those imposed for the support of almshouses, jails, penitentiaries, and charitable and reformatory institutions. It is asserted that "our conntry is virtually serving as a penal colony for the rest of the civilized world," and there is much truth in the declaration. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

> Alaska is admirably situated for a penal colony, being remote from contact with all civilized countries, and in a region so frigid that its settlement must be wearisomely slow under any other process than a compulsory one. Presidential and gubernatorial pardons, obtained through political or personal appeals, effect a general jail delivery at frequent intervals, and so long as the convicts are within reach this will continue to be the case. We must really do something more effective than we have yet attempted to arrest the torrent of crime, vice, licentiousness, pauperism and vagrancy that is sweeping over the land. In the city of Philadelphia alone there are no less than twelve thousand professional prostitutes, and in New York sixty thousand. Of professional thieves of all kinds the number has become so great that in these great cities they constitute a large class and are well organized, have their known resorts, control election divisions, and are extremely difficult to manage. Our prisons are so crowded as to be totally inadequate to the ends of justice. Vice is not the natural product of our institutions. A large majority of the criminals, outlaws, ruffians, etc., are proven by official statistics to be of foreign birth. Many of them are refugees from justice abroad. Others are liberated by foreign powers only on condition of them emigrating to America. It is clear that incorrigible cases ought to be separated from the rest and dealt with differently. These are fair cases of transportation to a penal colony, where, under stringent regulations, they might start fair and do well. The history of Australia fully proves this.

No class has more at stake in the impending Presidential struggle than that of the business men of the country, irrespective of politics or party. There is a wide-spread feeling that, with the Democratic candidate's peculiar notions about financial and fiscal affairs, he would, in the event of his election, unwittingly create such disturbances as would make all business calculations as to the future next to impossible. This sound and practical view of the case is thus strongly set forth by the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic journal of Michigan, which, speaking of the coalition, says:

> "The nearer it gets to success the worse off will be every financial and commercial interest of the country. The unsettlement of everything that conduces to enterprise and investment will follow."

Coming from such a source these words deserve to be carefully studied by every business man, no matter what his past affiliations may have been. For the country cannot afford any trifling with its material interests. At present the people know where they stand and where the administration stands on all questions most vital to their thousand industries and elements of prosperity and progress; and they do not propose to impair this prosperity, or destroy the confidence growing out of it, by remitting the control of the government into the hands of any visionary theorist whatever.

The wild financial schemes and theories of Mr. Greeley are attracting the attention of thoughtful men on the other side of the Atlantic. In commenting on his nomination at Baltimore, the prominent English journals endeavor to impress upon the minds of their readers the probability that the financial relations between the two nations will not be unsettled by his election. It is important that British capitalists, who have their hundreds of millions invested in this country, should be assured that Mr. Greeley, if elected, would not be permitted to ruin the country in his attempts to carry out his visionary financial schemes. This is gratifying enough, in one aspect. It shows a confidence on the part of our English friends in the stability of our government; no matter how unstable and impracticable may be the man at its head. But if any American should doubt the capacity, fitness or safety of Mr. Greeley, as chief Executive of the nation, that doubt should resolve him to vote for President Grant, under whose wise and judicious government the financial affairs of the nation have been so admirably managed. It is this view that so largely influences the business interests of the country, without regard to party, in favor of Gen. Grant.

Democrats will probably recognize that the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace gave utterance to considerable truth when, in the Baltimore Convention, he said:

> "The men we have sought thus to represent, from their characteristics of race, of teaching, and thought, are slow to change; they are cautious of movement, and steady of purpose, and they regard with distrust and suspicion any departure from the doctrines of their fathers. They have seen no reason why they should reverse their traditions or choose for their leader one who has heretofore been the embodiment of antagonism to every thought and purpose of their minds."

It is true that Mr. Wallace, under instruction, moved the unanimous nomination of Greeley, and feebly expressed belief that Democrats might yield to "discipline;" but his personal convictions are known to be that Greeley's nomination is one totally unfit to be made, and not binding on Democrats, "because," as he says, "they have seen no reasons why they should reserve their traditions or choose for their leader one who has heretofore been the embodiment of antagonism to every thought and purpose of their minds." And the great body of Pennsylvania Democrats will indorse Senator Wallace, and to the end refuse to support Greeley.

In another part of this journal will be found a noteworthy article from the Bucks County *Intelligencer* on the political situation in this State, the writer of which is a careful observer and not apt to be mistaken either in his facts or his deductions. We may add that similar encouraging testimony is borne by other capable and credible persons who have just completed trips through the State. The substance of their evidence, with regard to the national canvass, is that while hardly a corporal's squad of Republicans can be found who will vote the Baltimore ticket, there are many Democrats who declare their purpose of voting for President Grant in preference to Greeley. The business interests in both parties are also substantially united against the Democratic candidate. With regard to the State canvass, the opposition to General Hartranft in Republican quarters is rapidly dying out, and a reaction—based on the overwhelming proofs which have been adduced of his integrity, and the exposure of the slanders to which he has been subjected—has set in in his favor, which augurs the happiest results. The situation is every way encouraging.

Germany is beginning to feel that men are worth a good deal more than money, after all, and that, notwithstanding the profitable pecuniary outcome of the late war with France, something else is needed to enable her permanently to retain the military and political preponderance she now possesses. The augmenting tide of emigration from that country to this, to which reference has from time to time been made in these columns, has at length caused such serious anxiety to the government that measures for its repression are under consideration by the authorities. It is estimated that during the last fifty years two millions and a half of people have emigrated from Prussia to the United States, nearly all of whom were of the very bone and sinew of the population. Such a fact may well excite uneasiness, all the more for the reason that while this vital drainage is constantly on the increase, some of the neighboring powers of Europe are yearly growing more and more jealous of the position of Prussia among the governments of that continent. How to check the outward flow of this great and growing stream is a problem which will tax the sagacity and statesmanship of even Bismarck himself.

Having ever since the Cincinnati Convention argued that it would be impossible for Democrats to accept Greeley, and having day after day declared that, come what might, they would not do so, the Pittsburgh *Post* with contortions painful and ludicrous swallows Greeley, its own words and itself together. American politics have furnished many examples of the tyranny of conventions, abandonment of principles and the corruption of party leaders, but nothing like this was ever before seen. Either the *Post* was dishonest up to the moment of the change or it is dishonest now. It is a question, however, that chiefly concerns itself; and the manner in which it will undertake to justify itself is a matter in which its own party is most largely interested. It is to its credit, however, that it seems not to expect that Democrats will turn with it,—it tacitly concedes that many will not support Greeley while others will support Grant as the least objectionable candidate. While performing the part of dirt eater to an extent never before heard of, the *Post* is at once an object of pity and wonder to all beholders.

The new French loan of $600,000,000, soon to be put upon the market, causes much interest and not a little anxiety among the capitalists of Europe. The debt of France, at the beginning of the war of 1870, was $2,500,000,000. The war has increased it to $4,500,000,000. The interest charge has increased from $110,000,000 annually to $185,000,000 for 1873, and the additional loan will add $53,000,000 more, making the annual interest account hereafter $238,000,000. To meet this, France must impose additional taxes. The negotiation of the vast loan that is now impending interests financiers in this country as well as in Europe, because the sum cannot be raised without serious derangement of the money markets. How far it will affect the United States is an important question. It is thought that, as the drain of money from this country is not expected to be very heavy, the loan can only affect us indirectly, by tightening up the money markets, with which we have so many relations.

Although there is not the slightest probability of the election of the Democratic candidate for President, yet if the opportunities of the campaign are only properly improved, there seems to be no reason why the deficiency in the amount required for the erection of the proposed statue to his honor in Printing House Square, New York, may not be made up, and the project carried to a successful issue. This deficiency is only about thirteen thousand dollars, the original sum to be raised having been thirty thousand dollars. The plan has been on foot for more than a year, and notwithstanding the "immense popularity" of the great editor among the masses, the contributions have been unaccountably meager and slow in coming in. It is hoped Mr. Greeley's managers will take advantage of the present "tremendous enthusiasm" in his favor to complete at once the subscription and the project, both of which have already been too long on hand.

Many damaging exposures have already been made of the discreditable and unworthy manner in which Greeley thunder is manufactured, but no sooner is one falsehood exploded than resort is immediately had to another. Thus, notwithstanding the explicit published denial, over the signature of the alleged author of the movement, that a plan was on foot for persuading President Grant to withdraw from the canvass in favor of another candidate, the stale and foolish story is as industriously repeated by the opposition press as if there were a positive merit in persistent mendacity. The intention of course is to create a false impression concerning the strength of the Democratic candidate, and the manner in which his nomination is received by the people. But if such a system of reckless falsehood is found necessary at this early stage of the canvass, in order to bolster up the already waning strength of the coalition, what may we not look for before the campaign is over?

Some of the "Liberal" supporters of Greeley are exulting even now, that although he may not be elected President the Democratic party has been killed off, which will compensate for all their trouble. For instance, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> "The conversion of the Democracy from the errors of their ways, the development of national feeling and patriotism at the South, the elimination of color from our politics, the emancipation of the individual voter from the tyranny of party—these things are of more importance and value than the putting of this or that man in office. If Gen. Grant is re-elected, he will be a better President for this movement."

It is probable that when the *Tribune*, in announcing Greeley's nomination, exclaimed "the victory is won," meant simply that the Democratic party had been killed off. Few among the sagacious leaders of the "Liberal" movement expect anything else than the election of Grant *this year*, but some *other year*, we hear them boasting, will show what they can do.

The *World* is anything but complimentary to Mr. Greeley. For instance:

> "Having failed to secure just appreciation for his great services to the Republican party, which is more indebted to him than to any other man, and finding that his old opponents were willing to give him the deference he covets, and is really due to his character and talents, he prefers the honorable appreciation of opponents to the ungrateful snubbing of professed friends."

Notwithstanding he is the candidate of the party—made so "by fraud," as the *World* asserts—the party cannot adopt him, a fact which the *World* states thus:

> "The Democratic party, which has always respected him as its most formidable opponent, would at any time have prefered him as an ally; but it seems too great a stretch of courtesy to accept him as a leader."

Notwithstanding the *World* has said that it bows to the decision of the Baltimore Convention you see just how it does it.

The efforts of Great Britain to obtain cotton supplies from other sources, besides the United States, are not meeting with the success anticipated. The celebrated Manchester Cotton Supply Association is now winding up its business, preparatory to a final dissolution. The objects of the Association, organized during the rebellion, were to stimulate the cultivation of cotton in India on a large scale, with the view of rendering England independent of the cotton supply of the United States. The movement has been attended only with partial success, notwithstanding that the East India cotton planter commands an almost unlimited supply of the cheapest, most patient and easily controlled labor in the world. The average yield to the acre is far less than in this country, while imperfect and ignorant cultivation renders the cotton hard to manufacture and difficult to sell. The functions of the Association are, it is understood, to be transferred to the government, which proposes to push the enterprise on a larger and more comprehensive scale than has yet been done. Some ten thousand miles of narrow-gauge railway have been projected in the cotton districts, and in addition to this some of the broad-gauge lines are being changed to narrow-gauge, in order to reduce the cost of transportation on the staple. It will be many years, however, before our supremacy in this important branch of industry will be materially affected.

An important life insurance decision, of considerable interest to the public, has just been determined against a passenger railway accident company. The person assured, holding two accident assurance policies, each for three thousand dollars, good for two days, received injuries from which he died while endeavoring to get on board the train while in motion, he having temporarily alighted while the train stopped for the engine to take water. The argument of the defense was that the accident did not come within the provisions of the policies, because it did not actually occur in a public conveyance, but the court instructed the jury that the phrase, "traveling in a public conveyance," could not be literally construed, and that an accident which occurred while the insured was either getting on or off the train, or endeavoring to do so, for any reasonable purpose incident to railroad travel, fell within the meaning of the policies. Verdict for the full amount of both policies was returned. The case was the first of its kind, and the ruling of the court will probably serve as a precedent in future cases of similar character.

The criminal folly of sportingly pointing firearms at a fellow-being, sometimes under the impression that the weapon is unloaded, and again with no idea that its contents will be discharged, brings hundreds of people to their graves every year. Notwithstanding the plain dictates of common sense, the reiterated warning of the press, and the constantly augmenting list of those thus slain, the reprehensible practice, instead of diminishing seems to be on the increase, and it would seem to be fully time that the aid of legislation was everywhere called into requisition against it. Michigan, indeed, has just taken such a step, having passed a law by which the leveling of a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at a fellow-being, is adjudged a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; while if injury comes of the deed, the perpetrator is held pecuniarily and criminally responsible. Every other State in the Union would do well to imitate the example thus set. If rigorous pains and penalties were provided and enforced in every such instance, there would soon be a marked and gratifying falling off in these frightful cases of accidental murder.

One of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Mr. Welsh, has just made a report to the government on the Indian question, in which he makes a number of valuable suggestions with regard to the distribution of rations, the furnishing of farming implements and stock, and the general management of affairs between the government and the Indians, which are well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the President and the Secretary of the Interior. He points out that so long as the savages are fed and clothed by the government it will be impossible to pursuade them to do anything for themselves, and he strongly recommends that only the absolute necessities of life be distributed among them; and that, by every possible means, they be encouraged to rely upon their own resources.

A very odd kind of fish was recently captured in a Wisconsin stream. In shape and color it wholly differs from any known variety of the finny tribe. Its head tapers bluntly, and its other extremity is bifurcous, while instead of the fin propeller each part is webbed like a duck's foot. The webbing, as the propelling medium, distends on a sudden extension of one of the peculiarly shaped forks, and it folds on reaction for a new stroke.

PITTSBURGH "POST" ON GREELEY.

A Mountain of Dirt to Eat.

THE DEMOCRACY TOO STRONG TO BARGAIN AWAY ITS GREAT TRADITIONS.

The Democratic party is too strong, it has suffered too much, it has been too closely cemented by fires of persecution, to bargain away its great traditions, its glorious record, and its lofty purposes for any possible or partial advantage.—May 1, 1872.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL PUT NO HOOPS ON THE CINCINNATI TUB.

The Convention has made its nominations, placing Mr. Horace Greeley at the head of the ticket, with Gratz Brown for Vice President. If the managers of the Liberal movement ever expected to enlist the support of the Democratic party, they could not have adopted a plan better calculated to make it impossible than to have nominated the ticket they did. We risk nothing in saying that Mr. Greeley will not receive any Democratic support. * * * The Cincinnati managers have constructed their tub, and it must stand upon its own bottom. The Democracy are not likely to put any new hoops on it. If it goes to staves, and falls back to the original Grant shop, we shall know exactly the kind of timber it was made of.—May 4.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOT STOOP TO AFFILIATE.

Deeply important as was this Cincinnati Convention, there is yet another convention to assemble, more potent to shape the future destinies of the country than this one. It will not be made up of discordant elements or divided by clashing opinions. The same broad and liberal views of statesmanship that have ever characterized that party, will animate that convention, and weigh well the value of the one held at Cincinnati, recognizing all the grain it may have produced, but most certainly rejecting any and all chaff that it offers to put upon the market. That convention will be the National Democratic Convention. The Democracy will not stoop to affiliate.—May 4.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOT FAIL, ETC.

We need not reiterate the views of this journal as to the duty of the Democracy under existing circumstances. The voice of the Democratic press is almost unanimous and decided as to that duty. The party will not fail to respond by reasserting those grand political principles that have been tried in the crucible of time, and withstood the mutations of all political revolutions.—May 6.

NO GREELEY CLUBS.

A correspondent says that several Democrats in his neighborhood, who are disposed to adopt the Liberal movement, are talking about starting a Greeley Club, and asks if it is advisable to do so. We answer no! Start *Democratic* Clubs, get organized for the campaign soon as possible, and leave Greeley Clubs to the Liberal Republicans.—May 8.

ALL HAIL—DEMOCRACY STRAIGHT!

All hail to the Democratic weekly press of Western Pennsylvania. * * * They are for Democracy *straight*, and no tangling alliances whereby our organization is to be impaired or forced to take a back seat.—May 10.

WHAT WOULD BE POLITICAL SUICIDE.

We take it for granted that before the Democracy will consent to support Mr. Greeley they must have the assurance of his Republican friends that they in turn will contribute to the success of the Democratic State and Congressional tickets. Unless such an assurance is given, the three million Democratic voters of the country will test the virtue of their own political professions in a manner worthy the ancient venom of the party. * * * For the Democratic Convention to accept Mr. Greeley without a clear understanding as to the contingent matters hinted at, would be political suicide, and would no doubt result in a fatal division of the party.—May 11.

LIBERALS MUST SHOW THEIR HANDS.

Certainly no Liberal ought to ask the support of Democrats for their Presidential candidate until they are willing to vote for the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress and State offices.—May 13.

IF LIBERALS ARE SINCERE THEY WILL FALL IN WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

If the Cincinnati Convention as a body had desired the free and hearty support of the Democracy, they surely would not have nominated its most bitter, life-long opponent for President. The second movement—the nomination of Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency—was a mere corollary of the first, signifying nothing. It may have been part of the arrangement—bargain. Whether it was or not is a matter of no real consequence. The Convention has met and done its work; and where now is the Democratic party? Precisely where it was before, with only a little more experience in the visible wire workings of Radical politicians, which it may be well to heed. * * * We have before us now Greeley and Brown, two Radicals, asking for the votes of Democrats because they are opposed to Grant and his clique, and also because they favor general amnesty, which, it is true, is a Democratic measure. The tariff question they hang alongside of Mahomet's coffin. What are Democrats to get in exchange for their sacrifice? They are asked to sacrifice their Democratic, time-honored organization; to range themselves as lieutenants under General Greeley and Colonel Brown, and for what? That the Democratic party, with its earnest desire to adhere to constitutional restrictions, to protect the weak against the encroachments of the strong, shall come into power? No, it is not that. They are simply asked to give their votes to beat Grant, one Radical, and elect Greeley, another Radical, who has a personal quarrel with Grant, and who, in some respects, may be a better man than Grant. * * * If Greeley, and Brown, and other Radicals are sincere in their desire for reform, for the real regeneration of this country, let them fall in with the Democratic organization. Is it as much to ask them to do so, as it is for them to ask the *three million* of Democrats in the United States to fall in with them? And if Greeley cannot yield enough of his Radicalism to become a Democrat, how can he expect three millions of Democrats to yield enough to make them *Greeleyites?* Let Mr. Greeley ponder this very simple political arithmetical question. * * * If, when the Baltimore [straight] nominations shall be made, Greeley and Brown, and the other disaffected Radicals really mean what they have been saying to our people, let them support the Democratic nominees. If they mean something else, let them go on in their own way.—May 14.

CHRISTIANS FORCED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN MOHOMETANISM AND BUDDHISM.

And now, to hear Democrats insisting with their brethern that we shall adopt Greeley for a Presidential candidate, is really a source of pain and mortification. This is not because we could not forgive Greeley and fraternize with him if he even partly repented of his sins against our party and its principles. We do not speak in a sentiment of revenge. But it seems to us that there is an impassable barrier between the Democratic party, and this man, its old enemy, who, with all his whims and contradictions, has been the constant traducer of our party—of its leaders, of its masses, of its fractions and divisions of its masses. He has abused and defamed us for all we have done, and for all that we have forborne to do. In fact, the one steady feeling in Greeley's breast is opposition to the principles, the men and the measures of the Democratic party. And he has written no line against us or our principles that dying he would wish to blot. We are not to be understood as arguing with Democrats against Greeley as a candidate. That he can have any sincere support in our party by the first intention, is simply out of the question. Those who vote for him would take him as a choice of evils. * * * We risk too much in *attempting* to make a bargain with the faction of Liberal Republicans that tricked Adams out of the nomination at Cincinnati. * * * But the Democrats should not, ought not, to be forced to choose between Grant and Greeley. There is no necessity for it. This is not the way to make our votes count against Radicalism—it is the way to lose them now, and sink our organization forever. Is Radicalism so harmless and venial a thing that we can tolerate even the slightest sugar-coated preparation of it that is exhibited by *Doctor* Greeley? Are we to give even tacit approval to that prescription? We really cannot see why. If Christians shall ever become impelled to choose between Mahometanism and Buddhism, it would be a very trying alternative; and choose which way they would, there would be no comfort in the conclusion. But such a sad contingency is not likely to happen. Nor are Democrats likely to be called on peremptorily to choose between these Radical candidates. There would be no satisfaction in it, and as sure as that death and the tax-gatherer will never pass any of us by, so sure would we be defrauded in the triumph of either, if we should contribute to either's triumph.—May 15.

WHAT THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS MEANS.

There are one hundred and forty-two German newspapers in the country. Of these only four have declared for Greeley. There are over fifty Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, and so far but one of them advocates the nomination of Greeley. If the voice of the press in this State means anything, it means a *Democratic* delegation to Baltimore, and *Democratic* candidates for President and Vice President.—May 16.

And there is a great deal more of the same sort to come.

So many important events and movements have taken place in this country and Europe during the past year or two, that comparatively little attention has been given by the press to the progress of affairs in South America. The study is, however, not the less interesting on that account. While public attention has been largely concentrated on the part which Prussia has been playing in Germany, it seems that Brazil has herself been steadily pursuing a similar policy of absorption. Like Prussia, some years ago, Brazil is surrounded by a number of petty States which, although comparatively unimportant in themselves, would, nevertheless, constitute a desirable addition to her territory; while the parallel is still further maintained in the fact that she has a stronger government and more powerful military force than any of her neighbors, and she is taking advantage of this strength to push her encroachments on Paraguay in a manner which has at last provoked a sharp remonstrance from the Argentine Federation. From present appearances it is not unlikely that another conflict will, before long, ensue, the ultimate result of which can hardly be of any other than a centralizing character. In course of time it is not improbable that most of the smaller South American republics, now rent and torn with constant revolutions, will undergo this process of absorption by the heaviest power.

The Law of the Winds.

The statement, "Thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth," has ceased to be true of the wind since the discovery of "Ballot's law." The simple announcement of it threw a flood of light upon the wind-maps and and gave the clue to their labyrinths. "The winds always blow nearly parallel to the isobarics" (lines connecting places where the atmosphere weighs alike, as measured by the barometer—a word analogous to isothermal)—"with the highest pressure on their right hand in the northern hemisphere" (but on their left in the southern). To illustrate: Suppose a nucleus of lowest pressure (say 29.3) to be central over Long Island, and stationary. Such was actually the case at midnight on the 4th ultimo, per weather report. A circle connecting Portland, Burlington and Cape May would represent the isobaric of 29.60. Now, if the wind has the higher pressure at its right, it must blow around Long Island "backing"—*i. e.*, in a direction the reverse of watch-hands. Thus at Portland and Boston it blew from the east; at Burlington, northeast; Cincinnati, north; Cape May, Washington, Lynchburg, etc., northwest; and at New London, southeast. Three facts contribute to confuse the simplicity of this law as applied to the interpretation of our weather-maps, exclusive of mistakes: First, the observers divide the campass into only eight points, making but one between each pair of cardinals; hence winds from the north-northeast and north-northwest might both appear in one region recorded as north, and in another on the same map as northeast and northwest respectively. Secondly, the words "*nearly* parallel to the isobarics," explained more at length, mean that the wind blows across these parallels at a small angle from the higher to the lower pressure, thus producing an immense spiral whorl (which also ascends around its core). Thus, at the time of our illustration, the wind was reported northwest at several places due west of Long Island, indicating a centripetal as well as circular impulse. Thirdly, it is only when the area of low barometer is stationary that the wind blows around it with uniform velocity, and that the calm is at its center. If the whole area moves, the *apparent* directions alter, though still uniform *relative to the moving center*. Thus, if the nucleus is moving eastward, the wind to the south of it has double work to do; its velocity eastward equals its motion round the center plus the speed of the center. Conversely, the wind northward of the nucleus has its apparent westward velocity lessened by the amount of motion of the center eastward. If the storm moves very rapidly, the wind may appear west under its whole extent, being lightest at the north and heaviest at the south. (In the tropics, storms moves to the west, and hence it is the east winds there which have their speed supplemented by that of the centers, while the west winds are almost neutralized, "trade winds.") Where the pressure is lowest the air always moves in the same direction as the storm, thus preserving its position beneath the core, while the apparent calm is in the region where the opposing directions and velocities balance each other. (Hence the equatorial belt of calms and variable winds.) With these facts in mind, the wind records become a soluble enigma.—*The Nation.*

Monster European Excursion.

An excursion party is being organized in Canada and the Eastern States for the purpose of visiting London, Paris, through France, the city of Metz, the Rhine, Baden Baden, Strasburg, Basel, through Switzerland, Falls of the Rhine, Lake Constance, Lake Zurich, the Riga, Luzerne, Lausanne, the Lake of Geneva, through the lately completed Mount Cenis tunnel, Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, Herculaneum, Pompeii, the blue grotto of Capri, thence to Palermo, Messina, Athens, Nauplius, Corinth, Syria, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Perr, Scutara, Tophana, Smyrna, Cypris, Beyrout, Damascus, through Palestine to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the garden of Gethsemane, Jericho, the Jordan, Mara Sarah, Rachel's grave, etc., etc., to Port Said through the Suez canal, Ismail, Suez, Cairo; from whence excursions will be made to Shubra, Heliopolis, Memphis, the Pyramids of Gizch, the Tombs of the Caliphs and other places of interest. Homeward to Alexandria, Brindisi (Italy), along the coast of the Adriatic to Acona, Venice and Vienna, returning *via* Paris, London, Liverpool, to New York. The excursion will be completed in about four and a half months, thus affording tourists ample time to see all the points of interest on the continent to which they will be conducted by experienced and educated cicerones, who are well read in history and speaking all the modern European tongues. The party are to leave New York on or about the 29th of August, and to return in the middle of February. The cost of the excursion is estimated at about a thousand dollars in gold.

Most of the mines in the eastern part of Tennessee employ penitentiary convicts as miners.

ROSADALIS & C PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South endorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

Saml. G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadallis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS & C PURIFIES THE BLOOD

1Ths*

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NOTICE.

A LARGE FARM WANTED.

The "Pennsylvania Reform School," late House of Refuge, desire to purchase a Farm, located on or near some railroad leading from Pittsburgh. The farm to contain

NOT LESS THAN 200 NOR MORE THAN 500 ACRES.

If possible to have a Spring or Springs of Water that could be carried by pipes to supply the buildings. The supply of Fuel, Building Materials, &c., to be noted on a map or description to be left at our City Office, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, on or before the 1st DAY OF AUGUST.

By order of Committee,
T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman.

$1,000 IN ONE WEEK.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,
WILLIAM WOOD,
105 Bleecker street, New York.

IF YOU WANT TO GET ALL YOUR
LEGAL ADVICE FREE
OR WANT TO
BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE
ANY KIND OF
REAL ESTATE
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE REAL ESTATE REGISTER, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Weekly 40 Columns: $1,00 a year). Sample copy free.

☞ Please state where you seen this Advertisement.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session, for an act to incorporate a Bank to be known as THE SAINT CLAIR BANK, with a Capital Stock of $300,000, said Bank to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania.